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Japan

Iraqi Ambassador Says Gulf War To Continue

OW100745 Tokyo KYODO in English 0738 GMT
10 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO — Iraq's ambassador in Tokyo said Thursday he remains pessimistic about an end to the seven-year-old war with Iran, even though the United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will visit the region soon to try and organize a truce.

"How can anybody help when the Ayatollah Khomeini's personal ambition is to keep fighting till he becomes ruler of all Moslems?" said Rashid M. al-Rifai speaking at the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan.

The United Nations Security Council called July 20 for a cease-fire in the region during Perez de Cuellar's forthcoming visit.

Al-Rifai said that unless Iran changes its present position on the war, nothing will change.

"If they hit us we will hit back, whether the vessels belong to Iran or not," he said.

Iraq will attack any tankers or ships carrying oil from Iran that pass through the exclusive zone on the Iranian side in the Gulf he said, explaining that Iran is strengthening its position in the war through such sales.

However, the ambassador said international help is always welcome and has served to force Iran to talk with the U.N. Security Council, which it had initially refused to do.

Speaking on Japan's much publicized diplomatic efforts to bring about peace in the region, Al-Rifai said that Japan has only suggested "piecemeal" solutions which Iraq cannot accept.

However, he noted that Japan is one of the few countries that maintains relations with both Iraq and Iran and has done its upmost to help in the conflict.

Japan's Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari, who visited Iran in June, will go to Iraq later this month.

Trial of Former Toshiba Executives Begins

OW100143 Tokyo KYODO in English 0103 GMT
10 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 10 KYODO — Two former Toshiba Machine Co. executives went on trial Thursday in connection with their company's alleged illegal exports of sophisticated machine tools and parts to the Soviet Union in violation of COCOM [Coordinating Committee of Multilateral Export Controls] regulations.

The defendants are Ryuzo Hayashi, 53, and Hiroaki Hasemura, 50, who are charged with violation of Japan's foreign exchange and foreign trade control law in exporting about 23 million yen worth of parts for computerized machine tools to the Soviet Union from June to July 1984.

Neither Hayashi nor Hasemura said they were innocent of the allegations, and both admitted most points mentioned in the indictment.

This virtually ensured a quick trial. The prosecution will stipulate the penalty it is demanding for the defendants at a second session, the date of which has yet to be fixed. This will be followed by the defense summation and the court's ruling before the end of the year.

Their arrests in May and the start of the trial in the Tokyo District Court Thursday resulted from the initial disclosure in March this year in the United States that Toshiba Machine Co., a subsidiary of giant Toshiba Corp., had exported sensitive milling machines and parts to the Soviet Union in conspiracy with Norway's state-owned company Konigsberg Vaapenfabrik.

The U.S. charged that the sale of the sophisticated milling machines had enabled the Soviet Union to produce quieter propellers for its submarines and therefore has seriously undermined the Western security.

A joint U.S. House-Senate committee has started discussions on whether a provision calling for a two to five year ban on Toshiba products from the U.S. market should be included in a pending omnibus trade bill.

Hayashi and Hasemura face a maximum penalty of three years' imprisonment if convicted of the charges.

Since the Toshiba case aggravated Japan-U.S. relations, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's government obtained Diet approval of a revision of the foreign exchange and foreign trade control law, raising the maximum penalty from three to five years.

Two Japanese trading firms linked to the Toshiba case — Wako Koeki and C. Itoh and Co. — have not been indicted.

Wako Koeki was investigated but the prosecution did not file any formal charges against it because "it was not directly involved in the unlawful export."

C. Itoh and Co. was not questioned because "it did not know of the COCOM violation."

The defendants are accused of shipping 12 parts for nine-axis propeller milling machines and the computer program necessary to operate them to the Soviet Union, knowing that they were violating COCOM regulations and without obtaining approval from the Minister of International Trade and Industry.

Investigations have revealed that Toshiba Machine also made 2.3 billion yen in profits from exporting nine-axis milling machines to the Soviet Union between 1982 and 1983.

Since a three-year statute of limitations had run out on the export of those machines, the prosecution did not bring charges against anyone with regard to them.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, however, has punished Toshiba Machine and C. Itoh and Co. by banning them from making exports to the communist bloc — Toshiba for a year and C. Itoh and Co. for three months.

Wako Koeki received a warning from the ministry.

Shoichi Saba, chairman of Toshiba Corp., and Sugii-chiro Watari, its president, resigned on July 1. Akira Iwahashi, president of Toshiba Machine Co., also sat on the defendant's bench in the courtroom because his company as a corporate firm was indicted together with Hayashi and Hasemura.

Iwahashi, 60, issued a statement through his company saying, "I am very sorry to disturb society. I stand on trial as the representative of the company with a sense of gravity and seek a fair hearing."

Hayashi and Hasemura took exception to the prosecution's contention on technical points concerning the milling machines. But they admitted they violated the foreign exchange and foreign trade control law.

Iwahashi said, "I admit the two (men) acted in connection with the company's undertaking."

Finance Minister Hints at Tax Increases

OW090409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 9 KYODO — Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa hinted Wednesday that Japan needs to increase taxes to deal with an expected surge in government expenditures for pensions and medical allowances for the elderly.

"It is needed to revamp fiscal policy so that it can flexibly cope with changes in the social and economic situation such as the aging of the Japanese population," Miyazawa said.

He made the statement at a meeting of regional finance bureau chiefs at the ministry who gathered from across Japan to assess current economic activity in various parts of the country following Diet passage of a fiscal 1987 supplementary budget.

Japan faces the need to sharply increase government spending to provide pensions and medical treatment to an increasing number of elderly citizens in the nation's rapidly aging society. Every year, an additional one million people become eligible for the government-managed pension plan, government officials said.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare requested Tuesday that the government increase expenditures and operating costs for the ministry by 4.4 percent over the fiscal 1986 original budget to 10,466.76 billion yen.

Miyazawa also said the Japanese economy is emerging from a protracted slump resulting from the yen's sustained strength.

He said Japan's current-account surplus with the rest of the world is sagging although it remains large. The current account balance of payments measures trade in goods and services.

North Korea

Daily Demands Cohosting of Olympic Games

SK100559 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0529 GMT
10 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—*Nodong Sin-mun* Wednesday carried a signed article headlined "Olympiad Must Not Be Abused for Insidious Aim," which reads in part:

When a wrong decision was adopted on the venue of the 24th Olympic games, we proposed that the games be cohosted by the North and South of Korea in order to prevent the split within the Olympic movement and create a favorable climate for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

But the South Korean puppets, engineered by the United States, obstinately opposed our proposal and demands for the co-sponsorship; they have driven the Lausanne joint meeting into a state of paralysis and are now kicking and screaming to head off the next fifth joint meeting altogether.

This is an intolerable challenge to the world peaceloving people and sports circles that hope to see a successful holding of the 1988 Olympic games in conformity with the idea of the Olympic movement and in favor of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and a mean act to hold the games under Seoul's single-handed sponsorship for the purpose of division, confrontation and increased tensions.

By hosting the games single-handedly the United States and the South Korean puppets seek to put up the illegitimate regime of South Korea, create favorable conditions for the creation of "two Koreas" through "cross contacts" and "cross recognition" and deepen the split of Korea, thereby justifying the continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their policy for turning it into a nuclear base.

The U.S. imperialists intend to use the Olympic games, which should be a festival of peace, as a tool for increasing tensions and preparing a war.

Under the pretext of the "safety of Olympics," they declared that they would reinforce their forces in South Korea "to a necessary size," greatly intensify the "Team Spirit" manoeuvres in the next two years, mass a large U.S. naval fleet in the waters surrounding South Korea and "protect" the games under a "nuclear umbrella."

The schemings of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to abuse the Olympic games for division, increased tensions and fascist repression are

attended with a malicious anti-DPRK, anti-communist campaign which is carrying their confrontation with us to the highest pitch ever known.

If the cosponsorship of the 24th Olympic games failed and they were held single-handedly by Seoul, it would leave a big stain on the history of the Olympic movement. Participation in the Olympic games sponsored by Seoul alone would, regardless of the subjective intention, result in encouraging the military fascists, furthering the division of Korea, justifying the U.S. forces' occupation of South Korea and increasing the confrontation between the North and the South.

The United States and the South Korean authorities should seriously ponder over the grave consequences which might be entailed by the single-handed sponsorship and not commit the folly of missing for good the chance of co-sponsorship.

DFRF Hosts Banquet for CPPCC Delegation
SK091041 Pyongyang KCNA
in English 0902 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA) — The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland arranged a banquet Tuesday at the Mansudae Assembly Hall in honour of the delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] headed by its vice-chairman Yang Jingren.

Speaking at the banquet, Yu Ho-chun, director of the Secretariat of the C.C., DFRF, said the delegation's visit to Korea would help keep in bloom the Korean-Chinese friendship which was established in the course of the arduous struggle under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Referring to the successes registered by the valiant and industrious Chinese people in building socialism with Chinese characteristics under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, he voiced full support of the Korean people for the Chinese people's righteous struggle to have Taiwan returned and thus achieve a complete reunification of the whole of China, not allowing any moves to create "two Chinas."

In his speech head of the delegation Yang Jingren said the Sino-Korean friendship which has withstood the test of history under the meticulous care of the leaders of the two countries would grow stronger and develop with each passing day and go down through generations.

Noting that the Korean people have struggled in an indomitable, stubborn spirit and built theirs into a prosperous country, he said this success drew attention of the world people and struck the Chinese people with admiration.

The proposal for the founding of the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song indicates a correct way of reunifying Korea, he said, and declared:

The Chinese Government supports peace proposals put forward by the DPRK Government of late and holds that the U.S. forces should withdraw from South Korea and the Korean people be left to solve the question of national reunification by themselves without any outside interference.

Kim Il-song Receives CSSR Army Delegation
SK101052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1043 GMT
10 Sep 87

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA) — The great leader President Kim Il-song on September 10 received the visiting political workers delegation of the Czechoslovak People's Army led by Colonel General Jaroslav Klich, director of its General Political Department and vice-minister of national defence.

On hand were chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army O Kuk-yol and KPA Major General Kim Tok-hyon.

Czechoslovak Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea Vaclav Herman and military attache of the Czechoslovak Embassy Ladislav Zak were also present.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The delegation presented a gift to him.

Ministry Calls for Disarmament Proposal
SK100232 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0100 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Statement by Spokesman of the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces published in Pyongyang on 10 September — read by announcer]

[Text] On 23 July, the DPRK Government put forth an arms reduction proposal to open a decisive aspect for easing tension on the Korean peninsula and to accelerate peaceful reunification. It is actively striving to realize this proposal.

The new arms reduction proposal of the government of our Republic has evoked broad support and sympathy from the peace-loving nations and people of the world. The world is keenly watching the reaction of the United States and the South Korean side to our arms reduction proposal.

If the United States and the South Korean authorities truly want the relaxation of tension and peace on the Korean peninsula, they should respond to our proposal for arms reduction negotiations at an early date, which reflects the unanimous aspirations of the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

However, to date, the United States and the South Korean authorities have made provocations while slandering us instead of affirmatively responding to our peace proposal.

On 2 September, the commander of U.S. forces in South Korea raved about our having 850,000 Armed Forces, allocating more than 20

of our GNP for military purposes, and so forth, thus slandering and defaming us. He also noted that his troops are inferior in terms of number and thus would suffer from the blow of our surprise attack.

This is a groundless U.S.-type fabrication and sophism which needs no refutation. At a time when arms reduction negotiations have emerged as an acute issue, why is the United States engaged in such slander and defamation?

The U.S. imperialists are resorting to such clumsy tricks in an attempt to undermine the positive reaction of the entire world to the arms reduction proposal of the government of the Republic and to our voluntary step to cut troops to realize the proposal and justify their unjust position of not responding to our arms reduction proposal.

As for military capabilities, over 40,000 U.S. forces, and nearly 1 million of the puppet Army, approximately 3.7 million of Home Reserve Forces, about 4.4 million of Civil Defense Corps, and another 1.8 million of the student nation-defending corps — approximately 10 million in quasi-military forces in total — and the means of massacre, such as approximately 1,000 nuclear warheads, chemical weapons, and bacteriological weapons are massed in South Korea.

Under the unified operational command system of the U.S. imperialists, the 2- or 3-day operational posture of the South Korean puppet Army and its perfect war mobilization posture have been prepared. Beginning this year, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, a nuclear war exercise, has spread into a war exercise commotion that contains the most dangerous ever nature, with even chemical warfare and bacteriological warfare anticipated.

All this shows that the danger of war on the Korean peninsula originates in the arms buildup and war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

This notwithstanding, babbling about our military superiority is like a thief shouting "stop, thief!"

We have a population of less than half that of South Korea. Under such a circumstance, we are meeting the demand of manpower for grand socialist economic construction with our own strength. We are in a position in which we cannot but reduce the People's Army, though it numbers only approximately 420,000, on a step-by-step basis and appropriate it for peaceful economic construction to carry out the grand third 7-year plan in the future.

Over the past month alone, the government of the Republic has unilaterally reduced the People's Army by tens of thousands and has sent them to various posts of economic construction.

The situation that prevails on the Korean peninsula today urgently demands that, not by building armed forces, but by realizing disarmament, military forces be reduced to the extent that each side is not able to attack the other side.

The United States and South Korean persons in authority should stop making irrelevant remarks and respond to preliminary talks for negotiations on disarmament, as we have proposed, at an early date.

We will continue to make sincere efforts to ease tension and realize disarmament on the Korean peninsula.

[Dated] 10 September 1987, Pyongyang

CPRF Secretariat's Letter of Indictment
SK090630 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
2300 GMT 29 Aug 87

[“Letter of Indictment” by the CPRF Secretariat]

[Text] In a bid to keep South Korea as a permanent colony, the U.S. imperialists have enforced truculent fascist military rule while blocking democratic development in South Korea over the past 40-odd years. Whenever their colonial rule in South Korea has faced a crisis, the U.S. imperialists have always openly intervened in internal South Korea affairs and have attempted to bring the situation under control by replacing one group of puppets with another.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists pay lip service to a policy of noninterference in democratic development in South Korea, with the change of government scheduled for next year. However, they persistently interfere in the domestic affairs of South Korea to prolong the fascist military dictatorial regime there.

The CPRF Secretariat hereby publishes this letter of indictment to bring suit against the U.S. imperialists for their recent brazen scheme of interfering in the domestic affairs of South Korea to prolong their fascist colonial military rule there.

1. The U.S. imperialists are now scheming to prolong the military dictatorship with a view toward keeping democratization from materializing in South Korea and to secure it at any cost as a military strategic base by taking advantage of the upcoming change of government.

In his latest dissertation, Bruce Cummings, professor at Washington University in the United States, said that in formulating its policy toward South Korea, the United States first considers South Korea's strategic position, not human rights or democratization. He stressed: To be more specific, one must not forget that the U.S. imperialists will eventually embrace a new dictatorial regime rather than democratization, which could possibly generate discontent about current society and establish any kind of relations with the North. (Japanese magazine *Sekai*, March 1987)

It was not for democratization of South Korean society, but to bring under control the crisis facing their colonial rule and to prolong the fascist military dictatorship by deceiving the people that the U.S. imperialists proposed last year that the ruling and opposition parties in South Korea reach a compromise and revise the Constitution based on agreement and that they had the puppet No Tae-u announce the so-called measures designed to bring the situation under control toward the end of last June.

The U.S. imperialists, who had until then encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan ring to scheme to keep the military dictatorship in power longer under the billboard of absolute defense of the Constitution, forced the ruling and opposition parties to raise a slogan of constitutional revision based on compromise between the rival parties in a bid to placate the democratic forces who launched a campaign to collect 10 million signatures to oppose the defense of the current Constitution.

On 18 April, 1986, Sigur, the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State in charge of East Asian and Pacific affairs, made it clear in a lecture delivered before a world affairs council that the U.S. Administration will cooperate with not only those in power, but also opposing forces for democratization in South Korea. He thus comprehensively made public the basic U.S. policy concerning the change of government in South Korea for the first time. (*Yomiuri Shimbun*, Japan, 19 April, 1986)

This so-called basic policy of the United States is meant to control the rival parties in South Korea so as to bring them to terms to prolong the stay in power of military dictatorship. Commenting on this, the 8 January, 1987, edition of *Sinhan Minbo*, a paper published by Japanese-resident Korean compatriots, laid bare the deceptive stand of the United States concerning the issue of constitutional revision in South Korea — the coexistence of the DJP and NKDP based on compromise.

Lurking behind the U.S. imperialists' maneuver of having the South Korean puppets change their absolute defense of the current Constitution and embrace the idea of constitutional revision based on agreement according to this basic policy was a vicious ruse. Foreign news reports noted that Chon Tu-hwan's proposal for constitutional revision, a result of U.S. pressure brought on him through an internal channel, was aimed at accelerating the polarization of his opponents by converting some neutral opponents into moderates. (U.S. magazine, *Newsweek*, 2 June, 1986)

Under the deceptive slogan of constitutional revision based on agreement, the U.S. imperialists mounted an operation to subvert the democratic forces by pitting one side — the DJP — against the other — the youths, students, and off-stage democratic force. The first such attempt was to craftily misuse the Inchon demonstration on 3 May last year. During a meeting held that very day to inaugurate a local chapter of the Headquarters for the Promotion of Constitutional Revision in Inchon, the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u ring, sending its own thugs to

the site of demonstrations after disguising them as youths and students, had them stage a violent struggle, wielding murderous weapons, and later held the NKDP responsible for what it branded the violent act of rioting by left-leaning forces and procommunist extremist elements, meaning the 3 May Inchon incident.

At this development, some of the high-ranking NKDP members even went so far as to issue a statement against the anti-U.S. and left-leaning extremist assertions of the youths, students, and off-stage democratic forces by falling in line with those who insisted on strictly treating the extremist elements when it comes to student demonstrations.

As a result, the NKDP, which had until that time played a major role in the campaign to collect 10 million signatures for constitutional revision, began to rock from within as it was denounced and rejected by the youths, students, and off-stage democratic organizations. This was exactly the development the United States had in mind.

The U.S. imperialists did not miss this opportunity to openly pressure the NKDP in a bid to discourage it from staging a struggle outside the National Assembly, while preaching the great unity of conservatives. For this very purpose, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz hurriedly slunk into South Korea immediately after the 3 May Inchon struggle.

Shultz warned that the NKDP leadership should abandon the struggle outside the National Assembly and on the streets. (U.S. magazine, *Newsweek*, 2 June 1986) The opposition party continued its struggle outside the National Assembly, however. The U.S. imperialists sent Morton Abramowitz, U.S. secretary of state for intelligence and research [title as heard], to South Korea to hint at the possibility of a coup d'état and force the South Korean opposition to abandon the struggle outside the National Assembly and start negotiations with the ruling party.

As a result of such an interventionist scheme and behind-the-scenes control by the U.S. imperialists, the NKDP finally ended the struggle outside the National Assembly and went into the National Assembly to revise the Constitution based on an agreement with the ruling party.

The U.S. imperialists also mounted an operation designed to undermine and subvert the NKDP from within. For this operation, a U.S. imperialist policymaking group worked out a new scenario for some NKDP lawmakers to fabricate a new party. According to this scenario, the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique funneled a total of 6 billion won of political funds to 12 NKDP lawmakers — 500 million won to each of them — to make them withdraw their membership from the NKDP and form a new opposition party that supports the puppet. This was a crafty ruse of the U.S. imperialists to weaken the NKDP and provide the ruling party with favorable conditions for its prolonged stay in power.

In its 16 December 1986 edition, the Japanese paper *Asahi Shimbun* noted, under the headline "DJP Paves the Way for Ramming Through Its Bill of Constitutional

Revision Which Favors a Parliamentary Cabinet System in the National Assembly Instead of Attempting To Revise the Constitution Based on an Agreement," that since the DJP has only 147 of the 274 National Assembly seats, it has more than the number of seats — that is, 137 — necessary to introduce a bill on constitutional revision; but it has 36 seats less than 184, the number that constitutes a quorum in the National Assembly necessary to legislate the bill. Because of this, the DJP had to persuade some NKDP lawmakers to have its own bill of constitutional revision rammed through the National Assembly.

It was out of consideration of helping the ruling party create the necessary favorable conditions to ram its own constitution bill through the National Assembly, even if a standing institution is to be installed within the National Assembly for the revision of the Constitution, that the U.S. imperialists arranged for some of the South Korean opposition lawmakers to organize a new opposition party.

Nonetheless, the operation designed to disassociate from the party the forces which had been planted inside the NKDP went awry and was difficult to carry through because it was exposed before it was put into practice. At such a development, the U.S. imperialists had the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group forge a new operation plan to leave in place the forces they had earlier planted inside the NKDP and had them create confusion inside the NKDP and eventually subvert the party from within.

With a rumor circulating in town that each of the NKDP lawmakers who left the party had received 500 million won compensation, those still lying low within the NKDP have not found any chance to bolt the party. As such, the Chon Tu-hwan ring controls them from behind while leaving them within the NKDP. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's operation to split the NKDP with the cooperation from such people as Yi Chol-sung will become more intense in the future. (Japanese magazine *Sekai*, April 1986)

Those arrayed behind Yi Chol-sung have viciously schemed to create confusion within the NKDP and enervate the party's strength by opposing the NKDP's hard-line struggle against the ruling party and by insisting on revising the Constitution exactly the same way as the DJP wants to do, that is, constitutional revision in favor of a parliamentary cabinet system.

Not only have the U.S. imperialists controlled the puppets from behind the scenes, but they have also schemed to interfere in South Korea's domestic affairs while summoning South Korean opposition figures to the United States in order to placate them, all with a view toward splitting the NKDP.

As a result, the NKDP's internal feuds became acute to the point where the majority of the party's lawmakers systematically divided the NKDP by bolting the party to form the Reunification Democratic Party. At such a

development, the U.S. imperialists had traitor Chon Tu-hwan shelve all forms of debate concerning constitutional revision and declare a plan, the so-called 13 April important decision, to carry out the change of government under the current Constitution and later had the traitor stage a farce of nominating another traitor, No Tae-u, as the DJP's presidential candidate, openly attempting to prolong the military dictatorship's stay in power.

2. A mass popular protest erupted in June in South Korea against the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique's 13 April important decision and the DJP coterie's game of finalizing its presidential candidate.

The strong anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle of the people that swept South Korea created a great crisis for the U.S. imperialists' fascist colonial military rule in South Korea. Frightened by this, the U.S. imperialists not only cast aside its claim about the formal quiet diplomacy, but they also embarked on a road of directly interfering in South Korea's domestic affairs.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz sent a directive post haste to Lilley, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea who was on the spot, urging him to bring the situation under control at an early date. On 20 June he hurriedly sent U.S. Under Secretary of State Edward Derwinski to South Korea. The U.S. imperialists held an emergency White House meeting and then decided to send a letter to traitor Chon Tu-hwan in Reagan's name urging him to accept the protestors' demands and attempted to bring the chaotic situation under control by hurriedly sending Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, to South Korea as a special envoy. (U.S. paper *The New York Times*, 22 June 1987, (?DPA) from Washington, 26 June 1987)

Reagan's letter and the mediation effort by Sigur, who had come to South Korea, led to the announcement of traitor No Tae-u's so-called eight-point measure for bringing the situation under control. No sooner had this measure been announced than such news organizations as the British news agency *Reuter*, the Japanese newspaper *Sankei Shimbun* and U.S. dailies *The Christian Science Monitor* and *The Washington Post* said that the situation in South Korea develops according to a U.S. scenario, the United States has mounted a rescue operation for the third time in the last year and a half, and the United States has hatched a plot behind the scenes in the face of dangers that had descended on its colonial interests in South Korea, "and then exposed that the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u measure to bring the situation under control was authored by the Washington schemers who are bent on weakening the South Korean people's struggle.

Although the measure to bring the situation under control was announced by traitor No Tae-u, it was also his U.S. masters who authored it. It was not out of a consideration to have democratization realized in South Korea, but out of a consideration to prolong the fascist military rule there at all costs by buying time that the

U.S. imperialists had No Tae-u come up with a measure to bring the situation under control.

The U.S. daily *Los Angeles Times* denounced the programs for democratic reform that were announced recently as nothing but a cheap, deceptive act of generosity.

In fact, everything that has followed the announcement of the measure to bring the situation under control clearly demonstrates how craftily the U.S. imperialists are scheming to bring the situation under control and to prolong the military dictatorship in South Korea.

Even though 2 months have passed since the announcement of the measure to bring the situation under control, none of the pledges contained in the measure has been put into practice.

In its 6 August 1987 edition, the South Korean daily *Choson Ilbo*, under the headline Practical Effort Instead of Words for Democratization, exposed the deceptive aspect of the measure announced to bring the situation under control by saying: Stop saying words and hope they prove their words by boldly putting them into practice. We have heard many sweet-sounding speeches and indications, but we have found too great a gap between reality and these indications.

The U.S. imperialists are running amok behind the curtain of the announced measure to bring the situation under control in their attempt to prolong the military dictatorship's stay in power. That the U.S. imperialists had the puppet No Tae-u, who is not even the president, announce the measure to bring the situation under control — a creation of their own — was in itself a scheme to win popularity. By having No Tae-u announce the eight-point measure for democratization, the U.S. imperialists attempted to erase his image as a murderer in Kwangju from the mind of people and to boost his popularity.

Traitor No Tae-u, who took the presidency of the DJP under the protection of the U.S. imperialists, made bombastic and absurd remarks that he is confident of elections, that there will be no problem even if Kim Tae-chung runs for the presidency, and so forth. (Japanese NHK Television Network broadcast, 10 August 1987)

The U.S. imperialists were primarily concerned with the possibility that the South Korean people support Kim Tae-chung more than traitor No Tae-u, while pledging the direct presidential election system in their plan to settle the situation. Proceeding from this, the U.S. imperialists pressured Kim Tae-chung in many ways, lest he run for the presidency.

Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to South Korea, raved that because Kim Tae-chung declared that he would not run for the presidency, he should keep his pledge and that if Kim Tae-chung runs for the presidency and wins in the election, serious problems may arise because of the relations with the military. Even U.S.

publications threatened that if Kim Tae-chung wins in the presidential election, a military coup may occur. (South Korean paper, *Hanguk Ilbo*, 5 July 1987; *Daejon Ilbo*, 8 July 1987)

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists maneuvered to have a number of opposition politicians run for the presidency while noting that everyone can run for president under the signboard of democracy. This is a cunning trick by the U.S. imperialists to ensure the superiority of the ruling party in the elections by dispersing the votes supporting the opposition party.

The formation of the Kim Chong-yol cabinet is part of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to extend the military dictatorship. From the outset, the U.S. imperialists worked out a wicked plan to extend the military dictatorship through corrupt and fraudulent elections by dispatching a UN inspection team on the pretext of fair and just elections while presenting a plan to settle the situation.

However, the opposition parties in South Korea opposed the dispatch of the UN inspection team and called for the formation of a neutral government for fair and just elections. While pretending that they would accept the request of the opposition parties, the U.S. imperialists had the puppet Chon Tu-hwan resign the DJP presidency and had the Kim Chong-yol cabinet formed.

The South Korean puppets rave that the Kim Chong-yol cabinet is a neutral government for fair and just elections. However, it is another form of the military dictatorship, mostly comprised of military figures. As for Kim Chong-yol, who took the office of prime minister, he is a graduate of the Japanese Military Academy and has long stayed in the military, including positions as first puppet Air Force chief of staff and the puppet defense minister.

That the U.S. imperialists had the Kim Chong-yol cabinet consist of military figures is not for the purpose of fair and just elections, but to extend the military dictatorship by taking forcible measures. All facts clearly show how viciously the U.S. imperialists are running amok to extend the military dictatorship by blocking democratization in South Korea.

The time has passed when the U.S. imperialists freely implemented the military fascist rule while interfering in South Korea's domestic affairs and manipulating the puppets. In the course of struggle for democratization, the South Korean people have realized the truth that without independence, no democracy can take place. They are courageously carrying out the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy.

The more deeply the U.S. imperialists interfere in South Korea's domestic affairs, the fiercer the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle will burn in South Korea. The U.S. imperialists should abandon the foolish drama designed to deceive the South Korean people and should no longer interfere in South Korea's domestic affairs. They should immediately withdraw from South Korea, together with their forces of aggression and nuclear weapons.

The South Korean youths, students, and people from all walks of life should not be deceived by the U.S. imperialists' cunning trick and should be keenly aware that the masters of the development of South Korean society are the South Korean people themselves. Thus, they should persistently wage to the end the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle to force the U.S. imperialists to withdraw from South Korea and to eradicate the military fascist rule. [Dated] 29 August 1987, Pyongyang

Hong Song-nam Report at Anniversary Rally
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[Report by Hong Song-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and first vice premier of the State Administration Council, at a central report meeting to mark the 39th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK held on 8 September at the People's Palace of Culture — live]

[Text] Comrades: Today we celebrate the 39th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK with great national pride and confidence, under the majestic circumstances in which the people throughout the country are accelerating the all-out march toward the fulfillment of the Third 7-Year Plan, upholding the historic policy speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and looking at a brilliant future for the complete victory of socialism.

Upon the authorization of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and on behalf of the WPK Central Committee and the government of the Republic, we ardently congratulate the heroic working class, the cooperative peasants, the officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces, the working intellectuals, and other people, who have devoted everything to fighting for the prosperity and development of the fatherland and the victory of the socialist and communist cause while upholding the banner of the chuche idea, on the 39th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. [applause]

Also, I extend warm compatriotic greetings to the South Korean patriots, workers, youths and students, and people of other walks of life who are bravely struggling for national sovereignty, national reunification, rights to survival, and democratic freedom while upholding the anti-U.S. slogan of independence and antifascist slogan of democratization without yielding themselves to the harsh suppression and mistreatment by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. [applause]

Along with this, I send ardent greetings to the 700,000 compatriots in Japan and all other overseas compatriots who are steadily fighting in alien lands for national prosperity and development and the peaceful and independent reunification of the fatherland with the honor and pride of being citizens of the Republic. [applause]

In addition, on behalf of the government of the Republic and the Korean people, I warmly welcome many foreign comrades and friends participating in this function to celebrate our national holiday. [applause]

Comrades, the question of power is a basic question in revolution. Revolution is a struggle for independence, and the independence of the popular masses is guaranteed by state power. Only when the question of power is correctly solved can the popular masses become genuine masters of the state and society and the revolutionary struggle and construction work be victoriously pushed ahead in relying upon the boundless strength of the popular masses.

The DPRK is the precious gain of our revolution attained in the path of the protracted and arduous struggle to realize the independence of the popular masses, and is a powerful weapon of socialist and communist construction.

Our people's glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle organized and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a struggle for national liberation and independence and at the same time, a struggle for people's power.

On the basis of his scientific analysis of the duties of our revolution and the social class relations of our country during the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the original lines of building a people's power, which is based on worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and which depends on the united front of a broad range of the popular masses, and laid a precious foundation for building the people's power.

The chuche-oriented lines of building power, which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward by newly developing the revolutionary theory of the working class on state and revolution, were embodied in guerrilla districts during the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and thus, their justness were clearly proved. After the liberation, the lines were comprehensively realized through the struggle to build the state of the working people.

Shortly after liberation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defined as the party's political lines the development of our country into a powerful and wealthy democratic, independent, and self-reliant country by founding a democratic people's republic, and on this basis, wisely organized and led the struggle to correctly solve the problem of power.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song implemented the chuche-oriented lines of building power by defeating all kinds of obstructive maneuvers by reactionaries and left- and right-leaning opportunists who laid many obstacles in the way of solving the problem of power, thereby establishing a people's power, the most suitable type of power for the realities of our country. On the basis of all successes attained through the struggle to implement the party's political lines, he achieved the historic cause of finally founding the DPRK in September 1948. [applause]

The founding of the DPRK was a brilliant realization of our people's long-cherished aspirations for building the

genuine state power of workers and peasants and an epochal event of attaining a historic victory in the struggle for sovereignty and independence. [applause]

As a result of the founding of the Republic, our people went from being miserable sufferers, who for a long time had been subject to exploitation and oppression without state power, to being the genuine masters of state power who exercise their independent rights in an august manner and a powerful and dignified people who independently pioneer their destinies with a strong weapon of revolution and construction. Also, our country got out of the backward ranks of history and emerged into the international arena in a stately manner, upholding the flag of sovereignty and independence. Indeed, the founding of the DPRK was an emergence of an independent people's new state in our long national history and a solemn birth of chuche Korea. [applause]

The power of the Republic, which our people chose and founded by embodying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's original idea on building power, is a chuche-oriented revolutionary power which struggles to defend the national independence and sovereignty of our people and which realizes the independent demands and aspirations of the popular working masses. It is a most people-minded power representing and defending the interests of the people and is linked to them as in terms of blood relations.

Through the nearly 40-year history of its activities and fighting achievements, which shines with victory and glory, the power of the Republic has powerfully shown its superiority and might as a genuinely new independent and people-minded power. The power of the Republic has mapped out revolutionary and scientific lines and policies and has firmly realized independent politics by embodying the chuche idea, thus solidly defending national dignity, brilliantly realizing the ideal of the working people, excellently performing its mission as the weapon of revolution and construction and as the banner of independence and prosperity.

By advancing while following the banner of the Republic under the leadership of the party, our people have achieved epochal reforms and great progress in the fatherland, once a backward semi-feudal and colonial state, and have turned our country into a wealthy, powerful, and prosperous independent socialist country. [applause]

The road of progress and prosperity along which the Republic has traveled has been a course of great reform and creation in which the task of class liberation and human emancipation has been brilliantly carried out by constantly deepening and developing the struggle for the independence of the popular masses and is a path of proud victory in which our people's cause of socialist and communist construction has been strenuously advanced by accelerating the work of reforming society, nature, and man.

While completely realizing the independence of the popular masses, having set the way indicated by the

chuche idea as its final goal, the power of the Republic has powerfully pushed ahead with the historic reformative task of completing a socialist society by remodeling society, nature, and man in conformity with the aspirations and demands of the working class.

The primary question in the struggle for the independence of the popular masses is realizing social and political independence. This is realized through a social revolution. Liberation from all types of social enslavement can be achieved only under a socialist system in which the source of exploitation and oppression has been removed forever.

In our country where the democratic revolution won victory, the Republic raised in particular the issue of ultimately liquidating the system of exploitation by remaking the old production relations in a socialist manner and establishing a socialist system as a mature requirement for the development of the revolution. It also carried out the task of social reform to establish the monolithic domination of socialist production relations in the urban, as well as rural, areas.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, based on his deep insight into the specific reality of our country and the sociohistorical development of those countries which were colonies and semicolonies in the past, pioneered anew the road to socialism, put forth an original socialist revolutionary line, and vigorously organized and mobilized our party, the Republic, and all the people in the struggle to implement it. [applause]

By brilliantly implementing our party's original policy on reforming the economic system in a socialist manner prior to the technological reform, the Republic established an advanced socialist system in the northern half of the country and realized the popular masses' sociopolitical independence.

The victory of the socialist revolution and the establishment of the socialist system was the historic event that brought about great change in the country's economic development and in our people's sociopolitical life. With the establishment of the socialist system, it was possible to open a wide road to the development of production capabilities based on socialist production relations and to firmly establish the social conditions in which all men can fully enjoy independent and creative lives as equal socialist workers free from class conflict. This was the advent of the most superior socialist system in which all members of society form one living sociopolitical body and can lead lives suited to the independent nature of man, helping and leading each other based on collectivism. The advent of this system was another of the great victories our people achieved in the struggle for the independence of the popular masses. [applause]

Life has confirmed the total correctness of the policy of our party and Republic. The policy adopted the original road of socialism and stands firmly on defending and realizing in the most thorough way the popular masses'

independent aspirations and demands based on the fundamental principles of the chuche idea and in conformity with the specific reality of our country.

In the system in which the issue of revolutionary reform of the socialist system in the struggle for independence has been solved, the work with the popular masses freed from social oppression to liberate them from the bonds of nature and the bonds of the old ideology and culture becomes important.

The socialist system established through socialist revolution can continuously be solidified and developed and can amply exert its superiority and might only on the basis of its corresponding material and technological foundation. The Republic has made especially great efforts for economic construction to provide the popular masses with the material condition for their independent and creative lives. It has done this by conquering nature so as to strengthen the material and technological base of socialism and occupy the material fortress of communism. Our party and government incorporated the chuche idea in economic construction, put forward the line of self-reliant national economic construction, and correctly led the struggle to implement it.

The basic line our Republic has firmly maintained in self-reliant national economic construction is to develop light industry and agriculture simultaneously with the development of heavy industry, while placing priority on the latter. Our party's basic line of economic construction is very scientific, and its justness and invincible vitality have been clearly proven by our economic construction. By firmly maintaining this line and advancing without swerving, the Republic was able to remove the tragic scars of war, to successfully carry out the task of rehabilitation and reconstruction, and to firmly build the base of a self-reliant national economy, brilliantly realizing socialist industrialization in a short period of time.

Maintaining an independent line in economic construction is the permanent position of our party and government. Our people are firmly convinced that their fundamental interests are ensured and the way to the true independence and prosperity of our nation lies in invariably implementing this line.

The line of self-reliant national economic construction consistently maintained by the government is being successfully implemented at a new, higher stage of socialist economic development through the struggle today to realize the party's policy of using the chuche idea on the people's economy, of modernizing that economy, and putting it on a scientific basis. On this road, the self-reliance of our national economy has been more firmly solidified, the technological equipment of all sectors of the people's economy has been modernized to a greater extent, and the economic might of the country significantly strengthened.

The fact that in recent years in our country great projects to overcome nature and major construction projects requiring enormous funds, materials, and high technology have been pushed ahead at an unprecedented speed

on an unprecedented scale is a clear demonstration that powerfully shows our people's inexhaustible creative might and our republic's economic and technological potential. [applause]

The government firmly maintained the thesis on the socialist rural problem put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and vigorously pushed ahead with socialist rural construction, defending the socialist victory in the rural areas and further solidifying it and developing agricultural production. By making great efforts for the rural technological revolution based on the superiority of the socialist collective accounting system, the industrialization and modernization of agriculture have been accelerated and all sectors of agricultural production, including grain, have been rapidly developed by implementing the chuche agricultural method.

The work of remaking man is an important part of the struggle for the chajusong of the popular masses, and it is the historical task on which the republic has placed major emphasis throughout the entire period of socialist construction. Under the leadership of the party, the republic has had great success in causing men to possess true revolutionary ideology and culture. [applause]

Our party has put forth an outstanding policy on giving priority over all other work to maintaining man's ideology as a basis of the revolution and in construction, starting from the decisive role played by the popular masses' independent ideological consciousness in the revolutionary movement and remaking men's ideology. As a result of the successful implementation of our party's policy on giving definite priority to the ideological revolution, an upturn has been brought about in the work of remaking ideology — the basis of remaking man — and our people's ideological and spiritual characteristics and their attitude toward life have been changed significantly.

Today, all our working people have firmly armed themselves with the chuche idea; are vigorously advancing toward the bright future of communism along the single road directed by our party's line and policy; and sincerely working and struggling for the fatherland, the people society, and the group. Our people's revolutionary characteristic today is that they wage a devoted struggle only for the victory of the revolution and in disregard of personal interests and honor, highly valuing the sociopolitical life of the group, and do so with high revolution-mindedness, militancy, organization-mindedness, and discipline-mindedness. This is clear proof of the invincible vitality of our party's great ideology and theory, and a very valuable success which firmly ensures the ideological and spiritual purity of our society and the victorious progress of our revolution. [applause]

The work of enhancing the independent consciousness and the creative ability of the members of society is bringing brilliant fruition in all fields of cultural construction through the struggle to implement the party's line in socialist national cultural construction. Great

progress has been made in firmly establishing the chuche idea in scientific and educational work and in bringing about the intellectual development of the whole of society. With the development of the great outpouring of chuche art, our literature and art are truly contributing to the cause of orienting the working people toward the revolution and toward working class ideals.

Through the technological and cultural revolutions, the work of remaking man has been pushed ahead and the old ideology and old cultural remains exist in our society to a limited extent. All working people are excellently being prepared to be comprehensively developed communistic men with the advanced ideology of the working class at a high technological and cultural level.

The fact that men are in such an excellent condition — men who are the masters of society and who are directly responsible for the revolution and construction — shows that great progress has been made in the struggle to completely realize the chajusong of the popular masses in our country and that the problem of bringing up communistic men is being successfully solved in the problem of remaking man — which is a most difficult, key problem in occupying the communist ideological and material fortresses.

Based on the brilliant success achieved in the revolutionary struggle and construction work, our country's state and social system has been further solidified and developed. In conformity with the deepening and development of society's process of revolutionary reform, work systems and methods have been continuously improved, thereby strengthening the sovereign function of people's committees and further enhancing the administrative organizations' role as economic organizers and cultural indoctrinators.

As the old work methods, including bureaucracy, were overcome under the guidance of the people's power organs and the struggle to embody the chongsanri spirit and method was steadily conducted, the functionaries of the people's power organs have come to function more excellently as faithful servants of the people, the kindred relations between the people's regime and the masses have been further deepened, and socialist democracy is highly demonstrated in all areas of state activities and social life.

Our people's power organs implement all policies in conformity with the will and interests of the working popular masses and thoroughly carry out the principles of the activities of our party and state to make everything in society serve the working popular masses. Therefore, they are excellently carrying out their mission under absolute support and trust of the people as the representative of the popular masses' independent rights, the organizer of their creative ability, and the head of the family which is responsible for the people's lives.

The firmness of our country's social system is being credibly ensured by powerful self-defense forces. The government firmly consolidated the nation's defense

capability by embodying the revolutionary principle for self-defense. It smashed the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists, who boasted of being the strongest in the world, and safeguarded the sovereignty of the nation and the people. It defended the safety of the fatherland and the people and firmly ensured the victorious advance of the revolution and construction.

With the brilliant implementation of the party's military line for self-defense, a mighty defense system by all the people, under which we can repel any invasion of the enemy and firmly defend our country's social system, has been established. Our social system, which thoroughly defends and realizes the independence of the popular masses with a solid political basis, powerful economic foundation, and reliable military ensurance, is indeed a man-centered social system, and its superiority has been more highly displayed.

Under our social system, all people enjoy genuine political freedom, social equality, and happy material and cultural lives. This fully demonstrates their independent aspirations and creative wisdom in all domains of political, economic, and cultural life.

In our country, where unity and cooperation constitute the basis of social relations, all people are firmly united with the party and the leader through revolutionary faith and comradeship. Under the slogan of one for all and all for one, the collectivist outlook on life overflows in our society and people help and lead each other.

It is a society where all the people are free from exploitation and repression. Thus, forming an everlasting society — a political organism — and where they freely enjoy the independent and creative life while sharing each other's destinies is the social system which was established in our country under the banner of the great chuche idea. [applause]

The fact that the leader, the party, and the masses are the powerful main forces of the revolution in single-hearted unity and all people forever cherish the loyalty to the party and the leader as the prime life firmly guarantees the solidity of our socialist system and is a decisive factor for the victory of our socialist and communist cause.

Because the power of our Republic has thoroughly embodied the chuche idea in all areas of state activities under the wise leadership of the party and the leader, our country, which was once off the global map, has displayed its majesty as a sovereign and independent socialist state and our people, who suffered from the status of oppressed countryless slaves, have enjoyed boundless prosperity and have thrived, making high national dignity and honor shine in the socialist chuche fatherland. [applause]

The justness and vitality of the chuche idea, which was created by reflecting the independent aspirations and demands of the popular masses, have been clearly verified through our country's revolutionary practice. Also,

the chuche idea has served as the firm guiding idea of the Korean revolution and the great revolutionary banner of our times through the course of a protracted struggle.

Through their practical life, our people have deeply experienced that only our Republic, with the leadership of the great party, the great guiding idea, the genuine people's power, and the benevolent socialist system, can provide them with true freedom and a happy life. They have a more resplendent future because of the Republic's strengthening and development.

Our people are confident that they will build in the fatherland their own communist society which meets their aspirations by adhering to and thoroughly implementing the chuche idea while following, in the future as in the past, the banner of the Republic under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. [applause]

Comrades, a more brilliant vista has unfolded on the future path of the Republic, which has advanced far in carrying out the socialist and communist cause under the correct leadership of the party and the leader.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The immediate fighting task assigned to the Republic in carrying out the chuche revolutionary cause is to achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The power of the Republic will brilliantly carry out the assigned honorable revolutionary tasks by pushing ahead more vigorously with the revolutionary struggle and construction work while upholding the banner of the chuche idea. [applause]

Attaining the complete victory of socialism — another epochal event in the struggle to realize the independence of the popular masses — is rising as a realistic demand in our current socialist construction.

In his historic policy speech at the First Session of the Eighth SPA, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song assigned the immediate task of fulfilling the Third 7-Year Plan to the power of the Republic, thus unfolding a militant program to attain the victory of socialism.

The Third 7-Year Plan is a grand program for economic construction designed to further enhance the country's economic might and greatly boost the people's standard of living. It is a high fighting goal which demands that struggle be waged in a strained manner by mobilizing all of the country's potential.

All workers should effect great upsurges in socialist economic construction by fighting in a heroic way with an exalted revolutionary zeal, vigorous fighting spirit, and faith in assured victory, thus expediting without fail the fulfillment of the new grand long-range plan.

We should actively struggle to decisively increase productivity in key industrial fields, such as electricity, coal, steel, and nonferrous metal; and to improve overall

transportation, including railways. In addition, we should greatly improve the people's standard of living by concentrating all efforts on constructing the Sunchon vinalon complex, Kwangbok Street, and other monumental creations that are under construction in accordance with the party's far-sighted conception and by more smoothly solving the problem of food, clothing, and housing.

The Third 7-Year Plan is a program for the overall technological renovation of the national economy. By developing science and technology rapidly, a high speed of economic construction and successful socialist and communist construction will be guaranteed. During the new long-range plan period, we should accelerate the chuche-orientation, modernization, and scientific orientation of the national economy and elevate the country's science and technology onto the world level at an early date by concentrating great efforts on scientific and technological development.

All workers should firmly adhere to the Taean work system — the chuche-oriented socialist economic management system — assiduously plan and conduct economic organizational work and the work of commanding production that it demands, and increase the role of complexes and their sense of responsibility, thereby normalizing production at a high level and fulfilling state plans without fail.

Communism is the three revolutions plus the people's power. Powerfully carrying out the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions while enhancing the people's power is the general line set forth by our party in socialist and communist construction. Only when the role and function of the people's power is enhanced by the three revolutions — ideological, technological, and cultural — can the cause of socialist and communist construction — the popular masses' cause of independence — be consummated. The people's power organs should continue to firmly cleave to the party's lines of the three revolutions and thoroughly implement them, constantly increasing their role and function as the defenders of our people's independent rights and as the weapon of socialist and communist construction.

By conducting deeper and broader indoctrination in the chuche idea in conformity with the demands of developing reality, we should consolidate and develop success in the ideological revolution; more firmly solidify the unity of the leader, the party, and the masses in ideological will — the source of all might of our revolutionary ranks; and give full play to the masses' voluntary zeal and creative activity in the revolutionary struggle and construction work. [applause]

We should ensure that all ideological indoctrination work is concentrated on nurturing chuche-type communist revolutionaries; that functionaries and workers firmly establish a chuche-oriented revolutionary world outlook and a revolutionary outlook on the leader, and deeply cherish loyalty to the party and the leader as

revolutionary faith and fidelity; and that all people resolutely defend the gains of the revolutionary cause of the working class and the superiority of the socialist system with the firm class standpoint of the working class, a high national pride, and the spirit of ardently loving their fatherland and system. We should also devote everything to the fight for the republic's prosperity and vitality. [applause]

We should powerfully accelerate the course of grand social reform, in which the entire society is uniformed with the idea, culture, and technology of the working class, and realize the people's independent and creative life at a higher level by brilliantly carrying out the heavy task of the technological and cultural revolutions set forth by the party at a new stage of developing revolution, while giving priority to the ideological revolution.

By steadily waging the struggle to completely realize the independence of the popular masses while following the brilliant landmark of the complete victory of socialism indicated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, all functionaries and workers should demonstrate the honor of chuche Korea which opens the shining future of communism with confidence. They shuld uphold the banner of the chuche idea and the slogan of single-hearted unity. [applause]

Achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification and national sovereignty throughout the country is a most urgent task of the government of the republic. The cause of reunifying Korea is, to be precise, not just the struggle to end foreign forces' domination and interference and to achieve completely our national sovereignty, but it is also the sacred cause of independence to end the tragedy of national division enforced by foreign aggressors, and to achieve the country's unified development and the nations's future prosperity of the nation.

Firmly adhering to the chuche-oriented stand, our party and the government of the republic have consistently struggled to resolve the reunification question of the country independently, in conformity with the will and demands of our nation. In resolving the question of the country's reunification, our republic's government has firmly adhered to the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity and, based on this, has consistently made sincere efforts to achieve national reunification independently, peacefully, under democratic principles, and without any foreign interference.

However, the United States and the South Korean authorities, turning away our sincere efforts for a peaceful resolution of the Korean question and the country's independent reunification and continuous pursuit of the line of division and war, have tenaciously hindered reunification of our country.

The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into their complete colony and military base for aggression by enforcing the most reactionary colonial and military

fascist rule in South Korea for over 40 years. And they have brutally infringed upon the sovereignty of our nation. They have also actively abetted the South Korean puppet clique in confrontation, division, fascism, and war while taking the two Korea's policy as the basis of their strategy toward Korea.

Under the support of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean military and fascist clique not only has unprecedentedly waged an anticommunist commotion against the republic, but is also brutally supressing the South Korean people's struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique not only have drastically reinforced the Armed Forces in South Korea, but have also dragged nuclear weapons there on a large scale. Thus, they have turned the whole of South Korea into a dangerous nuclear base. They have also deliberately aggravated the situation of the Korean peninsula by repeatedly staging aggressive war exercises.

As long as acute political confrontation and military tension on the Korean peninsula continue as they are now, not only cannot a sincere atmosphere of trust be created within the nation, but also the reunification question of the country cannot be resolved peacefully. At the same time, if a war broke out in Korea accidentally, the Korean people would suffer a formidable nuclear holocaust.

As such, the primary problem arising in achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification today is to alleviate tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula, to guarantee solid peace there, and to create a favorable condition for the peaceful reunification of the country.

To alleviate tension in Korea, to guarantee peace, and to provide a precondition for the peaceful reunification as proposed by us, such practical steps as holding high-level North-South political and military talks and tripartite talks among us, the United States, and South Korea to conclude a peace agreement and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression and guarantee the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula should be taken.

Proceeding from the sense of duty toward the cause of peace and reunification, the DPRK Government put forth a massive and phased disarmament proposal last July and a proposal for holding North-South foreign ministers' talks with the participation of the United States to discuss various problems related to this some time ago.

In accordance with the statement of the government of the republic, the Supreme Command of the KPA has already issued the order to discharge 100,000 troops by the end of December 1987 and to mobilize them to sites of socialist construction in an effort to open a breakthrough for practical arms reduction.

All of this shows again the firm will and sincere efforts of our party and the government of the republic to prevent the danger of recurrence of war, to preserve and consolidate peace, and to positively open an aspect for peaceful reunification by realizing overall and complete arms reduction on the Korean peninsula.

Our peace proposals and initiative steps have won enthusiastic support and welcome from the peace-loving people of the world because they are fair and aboveboard. [applause]

If the United States and the South Korean Authorities truly want detente and peace in Korea, they should accept our proposals, realize arms reduction without delay, and come to the road of making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Today is the era of independence. It is precisely the common aspirations and desire of mankind to live in an independent, free, and peaceful world devoid of the imperialists' domination and subjugation. The U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea is an anachronistic challenge to the aspirations of mankind who eagerly desire independence and peace. Making the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea is precisely the strong demand of our people and the people of the world.

As shown by the strong popular resistance throughout South Korea last June, the struggle of South Korean youths, students, and people has entered a new stage under the banner of the anti-U.S struggle for independence. This struggle is a just struggle which has reflected the aspirations and demands of the South Korean people to live and to achieve development independently.

Today, the South Korean workers are still vigorously waging strikes and demonstrations, assembling, and waging sit-in struggles, to achieve the rights to existence and improvement of working conditions, while calling for the withdrawal of government-patronized labor unions and the formation of independent labor unions.

Our people extend enthusiastic compatriotic support and encouragement to the just struggle of the South Korean people who are vigorously struggling for national sovereignty in South Korea and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. [applause]

The U.S. imperialists must stop emasculating the South Korean people's aspirations and demands to live independently and should stop interfering in domestic affairs and withdraw from South Korea, taking with them their aggressive troops and all murderous weapons, including nuclear weapons, at the earliest possible date.

The South Korean ruling bunch must stop suppressing the South Korean youths, students, and people who are fighting for genuine democracy under the anti-U.S. slogan of independence and the antifascist slogan of democratization; should discard all types of crafty tricks to

alleviate the exalted fighting spirit of the people and to prolong the fascist ruling system; and should step down from power as demanded by the South Korean people.

Even though many obstacles are laid in the way of the cause of national reunification, no force can block the will and earnest aspirations of the Korean people for living as an independent nation in a reunified fatherland.

The Korean compatriots in the North, South, and abroad will smash the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to concoct two Koreas and will surely accomplish the historic cause of national reunification in firm unity under the banner of national reunification. [applause]

The Korean revolution is part of the world revolution; the revolutionary struggle of our people is developing in close relation with the overall international situation.

The government of the Republic will also adopt the ideology of independence, friendship, and peace as the firm and immovable guideline of its external activities and thoroughly embody it in the future. The government will develop relations with other countries on the principle of perfect equality and mutual respect and resolutely defend our national dignity and sovereignty in the international arena.

The government of the Republic will strengthen friendship and unity with the fraternal socialist countries, further expand and develop state relations with the nonaligned and Third World countries, and make all efforts to realize South-South cooperation;

Preventing nuclear war and defending peace is a solemn task at the present time. The Korean people will resolutely struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, to prevent nuclear war, and to defend peace in Asia and the world in firm unity with the world's revolutionary people who are fighting to build a new independent and peaceful world.

The government of the Republic will strive to make the Korean peninsula, where the danger of nuclear war is the greatest in the world, a nuclear-free, peace zone. Also, it actively supports many peaceful proposals advanced by socialist countries to prevent nuclear war and defend world peace and security and extends firm solidarity to the struggle to realize them. [applause]

Comrades, the DPRK is the genuine homeland of the Korean people. When the Republic is strengthened and developed, our revolution is guaranteed victory.

Our people, who struggle for a just revolutionary cause with sovereignty, firmly believe that, under the leadership of the great party, they will be ever-victorious and the Republic will forever prosper. Let all of us fight vigorously to expedite the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland in firm unity around the party Central Committee, led by the respected and beloved leader Comrade

Kim Il-song, and the government of the Republic, upholding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea. [applause]

Long live the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause and shouts]

Long live the glorious WPK, the organizer and encourager of all victories of the Korean people! [applause and shouts]

South Korea

Official Says Olympics Cohosting Unacceptable
SK091219 Seoul YONHAP in English 1207 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP) — The top organizer of the 1988 Seoul summer Olympic games said Wednesday that North Korea's demand to co-host the 1988 Seoul Olympics is unacceptable.

Pak Se-chik, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), said the SLOOC hopes for North Korea to participate even if it means allowing Pyongyang to stage some of the Olympic events, but the North's demand for co-hosting the games is impossible to accept.

The fourth inter-Korean sports talks ended without significant progress last July as North Korea stuck to its demand that it be allowed to host eight of the 23 Olympic events on the basis of the North's population compared to the South's.

In the fourth meeting held in Lausanne, Switzerland, the International Olympic Committee (IOC) offered Pyongyang the chance to stage part or all of five events.

Pak said that co-hosting the Olympics runs counter to the IOC charter and that there is no precedent for co-hosting the games in Olympic history.

First, co-hosting is against the IOC charter, said Pak. Second, there has been no precedent of co-hosting in the 100 years of the modern Olympic history. We should never set such a bad example which will adversely affect organizers of future Olympics.

He said the SLOOC has devoted itself to the games' preparations over the past six years since the IOC awarded Seoul the right to host the 1988 summer games at a meeting in Baden-Baden, West Germany, on Sept. 30, 1981.

Pak said that the SLOOC will make every effort in the remaining one year before the games begin to ensure that the Olympics are staged successfully. The games will be held from Sept. 17-Oct. 2, 1988.

Pak said the SLOOC is not in a position to present a solution to the deadlocked sports talks between the two Koreas because the (South) Korean Olympic Committee is responsible for inter-Korean sports meetings.

Looking to avert a threatened walkout by North Korea and its allies, the IOC has offered to allow Pyongyang to stage the 1988 games' archery, table tennis and women's volleyball competition, plus the men's 100-kilometer cycle road race and a portion of the soccer preliminaries.

The IOC, in making what it termed its final offer in July, asked both Koreas to respond before Sept. 17, one year to the day the games open in Seoul and the date when the formal invitations to the games will be sent.

The Seoul Olympic Committee has previously announced it would accept the IOC offer.

Pyongyang, unhappy with the proposal, has sought a fifth-round of talks with the IOC and South Korea in an effort to win additional sports and be named cohost of the '88 Olympic games.

Last week, IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch wrote to North Korean Olympic Committee head Kim Yu-sun refusing to delay issuing the invitations as scheduled about a week from now on.

Pak's Wednesday news conference was called to signal the 365-day countdown to the Seoul Olympics. It was called a week earlier as the SLOOC president is scheduled to leave for Switzerland on Sept. 12 to be on hand for an IOC invitation ceremony.

More on Pak Se-chik Statement
OW091021 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 KYODO — Pak Se-chik, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC), told a press conference Wednesday that it may be physically impossible for Pyongyang to cohost next year's 24th Olympic games.

Pak also reiterated that if Pyongyang would give up its demand to cohost the Olympics and agree to participate in Seoul, while accepting the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) proposal to stage five events, the two sides would be able to talk, even after September 17 when the Olympic invitations are sent out.

Pak will be in Lausanne September 17 for official ceremonies when the IOC sends out the invitations for the 24th Olympic games September 17-October 2, 1988.

The IOC proposed in July's fourth round of talks that the North Korean side stage five events — table tennis, archery, the men's 100-kilometer cycling road race, women's volleyball, and some preliminary soccer games.

In August, Pyongyang "drastically slashed" its demands to host eight complete events to five full events and part of another.

One of the IOC conditions for costaging next year's Olympics is that North Korea must allow free movement for the estimated 50,000 Olympic athletes, officials, media personnel, and spectators across the North-South border.

Pak noted that it takes 10 minutes for one bus to cross one bridge on the road between Seoul and Pyongyang. "If There are 500 buses, that would take more than 24 hours," said Pak as he tried to illustrate how difficult costaging the games might be.

The SLOC president noted that there is no precedent for cohosting the Olympics and further insisted that it would set a bad example for the future, emphasizing that a costaging of opening and closing ceremonies in Seoul and Pyongyang at the same time was unfeasible.

Daily Comments on U.S. Economic Pressure

SK100937 Seoul *TONG-A ILBO* in Korean 9 Sep 87 p 2

[Editorial: "A Letter From the Trade Subcommittee of the National Assembly to the U.S. Congress — Increasing Economic Pressure on Korea in the Period of Throes Is Undue"]

[Text] The U.S. trade pressure on Korea has been exerted indiscriminately. Boundless pressure, such as restrictions on the import of Korean-made steel products and demands for the entry of additional U.S. life insurance firms onto the Korean market, are unremittingly and breathlessly surging over we who have already opened our markets for such major items as wine, computers, and cars.

Particularly, it has been reported that a comprehensive trade bill containing so-called poisonous articles would be referred to the U.S. House-Senate Conference Committee, which begins its work on 9 September, where practical procedures for its passage would be executed. Korea is suffering needless distress in addition to internal affliction. The recent U.S. attitude of persistently cornering us while shutting their eyes to a situation where Korean labor disputes which began to flare up in July have not yet subdued, in a sense makes us hardly hold back a sense of resistance.

At the same time, the National Assembly Subcommittee on Trade and Industry, chaired by Lawmaker Yi Sang-ui, has decided to send the U.S. Congress a letter cosigned by 10 lawmakers containing our stand toward the U.S. legislation's new trade law. It has been reported that in the letter, competitively undersigned by members of the subcommittee and other lawmakers interested in this trade issue, the cosigners expressed their apprehensions about a possibility that Korean public opinion will tend to become anti-American, if the U.S. Congress passes the sweeping trade bill, regardless of the status of Korean exporting enterprises suffering from a tremendously harsh blow due to labor disputes.

We think it regrettable that even though there is no such joint protest from Korean lawmakers, we cannot but look with deep apprehensions at the latest views of the United States toward Korea. It is self-contradictory for the U.S. Government, Congress, and public opinion, which used to advise Korea on democratization, to disregard realities facing the Korean people making desperate efforts to step foot in the gate of democratization.

Korea is now groaning over the fever of democratization. The arduous march toward political democratization is long. In addition, the entire country is seething with democratization fever in the economic, social, and all other fields. We are suffering from ordeals not only in the political field on the point of a transfer of power. Now, sentiments of a labor-management gap which had been latent in the Korean economy have erupted in work sites, on the streets, and in public buildings. Everyone, whether he is a worker, a business owner, or an ordinary citizen, is in the position of being victims.

At this time, there is no need to knowingly talk about how much production and exports have decreased. The pain of the people is greater than any decrease in production and exports. We are undergoing difficulties in the fundamental sectors of our life, such as the economic, social, and cultural sectors.

It is indeed unfortunate that relations between Korea and the United States, which have mutually affirmed over the past decades that they are close allies, to evolve toward fanning the anti-American sentiments of young men without advantageously affecting the difficult Korean situation. President Reagan has also avowed his opinion against the omnibus trade bill, stating that it would bring about a reduction in U.S. productivity and counterretaliations from its trading partners. If the U.S. side corners us too harshly, we can find a pretext for resisting its action.

We urge the U.S. side once again to restrain itself from demanding a sharp appreciation of the Korean currency against the U.S. dollar, restricting its imports of Korean products, and demanding a widening of the Korean market and urge them to reserve this pressure during our difficult situation. Also, it is contradictory to the international order for a country with per capita GNP of \$16,000 to force reciprocity on a country with per capita GNP of \$2,700, not in an ordinary time, but in a time of emergency and rapid changes.

Editorial on U.S. Access to Insurance Market

SK100523 Seoul *CHUNGANG ILBO* in Korean
9 Sep 87 p 2

[Editorial: "This Is Too Outrageous — The U.S. Demand for the ROK Insurance Market"]

[Text] On the state of ROK-U.S. trade relations since last year, we are unable to diffuse the impression that the U.S. side has been too outrageous, while the ROK side has been unreasonably willing to grant concessions.

Korea has been really troubled by the unilateral U.S. demands since we began to earn surpluses in trade with the United States.

Last year, when ROK-U.S. trade issues were being settled as a package deal on the question of intellectual ownership, as relates to material patents and copyrights, and the insurance and cigarette markets, Korea made bold decisions beyond

its reach. In view of our situation, it was difficult for us to accept U.S. demands. For the progressive development of ROK-U.S. economic relations and considering the U.S. political and economic situation, however, we have accommodated nearly every U.S. demand. We have even thought to bolster the stand of the U.S. Administration by making concessions to alleviate the protectionist atmosphere in the U.S. Congress.

In addition, as a country that earns surpluses in trade with the United States, our country has done its best to open consumer markets ahead of schedule, reducing tariffs, revaluing the won exchange rate upward, and buying U.S. products.

But, despite our such efforts, the United States continues to place outrageous demands upon us.

A good example is the issue of opening our life insurance market. On the issue of our country's life insurance market, beginning this year, U.S. insurance companies have been allowed to open branches in Korea, but joint ventures have not been allowed. The U.S. side, however, continues to apply pressure for joint ventures. It is threatening that it will otherwise impose retaliatory tariffs by invoking section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act.

It now seems that the government will approve joint ventures between U.S. insurance companies and domestic enterprises to avoid imposing a 100-percent retaliatory tariff on our major export items, as happened in the case of Japan.

Domestic life insurance companies will not remain calm. They oppose the approval of joint ventures by saying that even advanced countries have opened their life insurance markets as the last phase of opening their markets, and that many countries have approved joint ventures at least 3 years after allowing the opening of branch offices.

In a way, our life insurance market is neither small nor big. Annual insurance premiums total about \$6.8 billion, ranking it seventh or eighth among world insurance markets. By its rank, the Korean insurance market is worth attracting the interest of U.S. insurance companies, though it is small in terms of money.

However, what makes the U.S. Government appear too outrageous is that it talks about retaliation and so forth in connection with opening our life insurance market at a time when Korea is experiencing economic difficulties in the wake of political friction and labor disputes on the road to democratization.

This is a contrast to the efforts we have exerted to understand the U.S. stand in many perspectives.

On the part of our government, too, many questions will arise over the consistency of policy, if joint ventures are approved. The establishment of new domestic insurance companies has been disapproved by continuously curbing

the expansion of the domestic insurance market in consideration of the size of the market and in an effort to prevent ill effects, such as overheated competition. Under these circumstances, if the government makes a sudden turn to open the insurance market, this means that there is virtually no policy on the insurance industry. This will be against the order that the market should first be opened for domestic companies before foreigners.

It has been learned that U.S. companies stand in line for joint ventures. Thus, the life insurance market of our country will now usher in an era of internationalization. Not to be shattered by the new wind that joint ventures with renowned foreign insurance companies will create by using the power of funds and new management techniques as a tool, the existing life insurance companies of our country must concentrate their efforts on strengthening their competitiveness by developing new products and offering quality service.

Hyundai Motor Resumes Normal Operations
SK091246 Seoul YONHAP in English 1235 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Ulsan, South Korea, Sept. 9 (YONHAP) — Hyundai Motor Co., Korea's largest automaker, decided to resume normal operations of all production lines Thursday, ending a month-long work suspension caused by protracted labor disputes and the shortage of parts.

The big automaker did not expect any serious problem in getting parts, because all of 100 labor disturbances in affiliated parts-supplying companies were settled as of Wednesday, company officials said.

The officials said that their company planned to resume operations of commercial car production lines manufacturing 1-3 ton motors Thursday, following the resumption of operations at subcompact car production lines on this past Monday.

They said Hyundai would try to accomplish its original targets of production through nightshift or extra work hours, after it resumes normal operations.

The automaker assembled only 18,090 subcompact cars in August, which was only 32.8 percent of its original target (55,191), due to the protracted labor disputes.

In addition, it manufactured only 1,73 commercial cars in August, a 35.3 percent production of its target (4,922).

According to the officials, Hyundai had originally planned to assemble 620,000 passenger and commercial cars this year, but its production performance reportedly fell 45,000 automobiles short of the original schedule thus far largely because of the recent labor disputes in its Ulsan factories beginning on July 25.

Meanwhile, newly elected representatives of the Hyundai Motor Union met with management Wednesday to discuss the schedule of negotiations for their wage increases and better working conditions including shorter work hours.

Union representatives said they would refrain from radical strikes, including violence, arson and destruction of factory facilities hindering normal operations.

They said the union will voluntarily help management make the company one of the best automakers in the world, but that management should make concessions to workers' just demands by make public the company's business showings.

Daewoo Motor Co. and Kia Motors Corp. also reported normal operations on Wednesday.

Sit-In Continue at Hyundai's Ulsan Shipyard
SK100028 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English
10 Sep 87 p 3

[Text] Ulsan (YONHAP) — A funeral service for Chae Tae-chang, a shipyard worker at Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., was held at a hospital in this southern industrial port city yesterday.

Attending the funeral were family members of the deceased and hundreds of his colleagues.

The 46-year-old shipyard worker was killed in a traffic accident during a violent street demonstration by striking workers of the nation's largest shipyard last Thursday.

After the funeral service, held at Haesong Hospital here around 10:30 a.m., a hearse carrying Chae's remains stopped at an apartment where he once lived and then headed for a private cemetery for burial.

About 3,000 fellow workers and citizens lined the streets between the company's main gates and the burial site to watch the funeral procession.

In a marathon session of negotiations, the company and bereaved family agreed early yesterday morning that the company will pay 100 million won in compensation and cover funeral and other expenses.

In the meantime, an estimated 4,000 workers continued a sit-in at the company's recreation grounds on the third day of the lockout, demanding the release of jailed colleagues and wage hikes.

Labor Disputes Decreased Since Reform Pledge
SK100515 Seoul YONHAP in English 0454 GMT
10 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP) — Labor-management disputes that have swept South Korea since the June 29 pledge of democratic reforms announced by the ruling party chairman have been decreasing in recent days after government mediation efforts.

On Sept. 9 alone, disputes were settled at 30 work places throughout the country while fresh disputes broke out at 20 firms. The number of work places still involved in disputes stood at 269, one-third of the total earlier this month.

Sept. 9 marked a turning point for the nation's labor disturbances, since disputes at mining firms and service companies were all settled that day and the two leading automakers — Hyundai and Daewoo — also resumed normal operations, a labor affairs expert said Thursday.

Except for some 10 major manufacturers, including Hyundai Heavy Industries, many small- and medium-sized firms are expected to end their labor disputes over the next several days, boosting the nation's industrial production and commodity exports to their former level, the expert predicted.

Here follows a rough sketch of the current situation facing labor disputes which have developed signs of decline 70 days after the ruling party declared an eight-point pledge on June 29 to implement democratic reforms.

Between June 29 and Aug. 9, labor disputes engulfed a total of 3,193 work places across the country, accounting for 96 percent of the total number of labor disputes that broke out this year through Aug. 9.

Of the total number of labor disputes so far this year, 92 percent (3,048) have been settled successfully, while about 92 percent, or 2,934 of the total labor disputes that occurred after the June 29 democratization pledge, have come to an end.

As many as 100 labor disputes broke out on Aug. 20 alone. Between Aug. 20 and Sept. 3, the nation saw more than 100 labor disputes occur each day.

Since Sept. 4 when the government mobilized its power to intervene in violent labor disputes at Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. and Daewoo Motor Co., the number of fresh disputes has begun to decline, boosting the number of disputes which have been settled.

For example, labor disputes broke out in 53 cases on Sept. 4 and 52 cases were settled the same day. 53 cases broke out on Sept. 5 and 35 were resolved that day. 8 cases occurred on Sept. 6 while 155 cases were resolved the same day. 8 cases broke out on Sept. 7 and 44 cases were resolved that day and 14 cases occurred on Sept. 8 while 39 cases were resolved the same day [sentence as received].

The number of ongoing labor disputes also declined from 761 on Sept. 1 to 570 on Sept. 4, and declined further to 488 on Sept. 5, 341 on Sept. 6, 305 on Sept. 7, 279 on Sept. 8 and to 269 on Sept. 9.

Of the ongoing labor disputes, 74 percent, or 199 disputes, have involved taxi and other transportation companies which have nothing to do with industrial production.

The work places involved in labor disputes this year numbering 3,317 accounts for just 3 percent of the total number of work places in the nation that employ five workers or more.

Among the dispute-stricken work places are 1,331 work places with between 100 and 299 employees, 738 with between 50 and 99 employees, 557 with between 300 and 999 employees, 471 with less than 50 employees and 220 with more than 1,000 employees.

Work places employing more than 1,000 workers were the hardest hit by labor unrest with disputes at 58 percent of the 342 total workshops of that size followed by workshops with between 300 and 999 employees (36 percent) those with between 100 and 299 employees (24 percent) those with between 50 and 99 employees (9 percent) and those with less than 50 employees (0.5 percent).

By industry, manufacturing firms were the hardest hit by labor disputes (1,767 disputes, or 53 percent of the total), followed by transportation companies (1,241, or 38 percent) and service companies (182, or 5 percent).

Between June 29 and the end of August, labor unions were organized at 810 work places — 246 at metal industries, 200 at automobile-related industries, 145 at chemical industries, 76 among janitors and sweepers at public organizations including hospital and airports, 43 at textile firms, 41 at banking institutions, 26 at tourist companies, 19 at foreign organizations, 8 at publishing companies and 3 each at postal, communications and mining firms.

Meanwhile, as of Sept. 9, a total of 60 firms either curtailed or suspended business operations due to labor disputes. They include 13 large firms and 47 small- and medium-sized companies. Only two small- and medium-sized firms closed their businesses.

Kim Tae-chung Hints at Running for President
SK100745 Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT
10 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP) — Opposition leader Kim Tae-chung strongly hinted Thursday that he would run for president, saying he was greatly influenced on the matter after his trip to two southwestern provincial cities.

In a meeting with reporters during his return to Seoul via train, Kim was asked if the trip to Kwangju and Mokpo had any bearing on whether or not he will run for president.

I underwent influences. I could not help having undergone influence, he answered.

Kim, permanent adviser to the main opposition Reunification Democratic Party, said that he will make his position clear on the matter after a constitutional amendment bill is approved in the National Assembly.

He said he was deeply impressed by the huge throngs of people who welcomed him during his tour of Kwangju and Mokpo — two major cities of his home province.

The residents appeared to wish that I would assume a greater task for the nation, he added.

Kim said that he also intends to visit most of the other provinces before making a firm decision on the matter.

Kim returned Seoul Thursday afternoon after a three-day visit to the two provincial cities.

Kim Chong-pil To Run for Presidency

OW091411 Tokyo KYODO in English 1405 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 KYODO — Former South Korean Prime Minister Kim Chong-pil said Wednesday he will very soon resume political activities, indicating he will be a candidate in the presidential election scheduled for mid-December.

Delivering a lecture speech at a meeting here, Kim said he is liable to undergo a national judgment on what he did in the past.

Kim, 61, was one-time leader of the now defunct Republic Democratic Party. He was prime minister from June 1971 to December 1975 under the assassinated President Pak Chong-hui.

Kim said South Korea's political structure will become a democratic and stable one if a healthy opposition party can be established, hinting at the creation of a new political party.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party has named its leader No Tae-u as its candidate in the presidential election to pick a successor to President Chon Tu-hwan.

Opposition leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung are vying for the nomination of the main opposition party, the Reunification Democratic Party.

The ruling and opposition camps have agreed to call the presidential election in mid-December following a national referendum on a revised constitution in late October.

Burma

Government Captures Communist, Kachin Bases
BK011543 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] On 15 August 1987, People's Armed Forces personnel belonging to tactical operations and regiments under the command of the Northern Military Command Headquarters, in cooperation with the local populace, marched on and attacked the (Kan Baikkyi) and the (Tang Keng-du Htawng) camps which are the 101st Military Region Headquarters of the Burma Communist Party [BCP]. Both the camps were captured on 16 August after a clash with about 150-strong enemy force.

One member of the People's Armed Forces laid down his life for the country while eight others were wounded in the battle. Captured from the BCP insurgents were 114 weapons, including 1 82-mm mortar and 1 0.5-caliber [as heard] heavy weapon, 13 assorted communications sets, 8 assorted power generators, 1 telephone exchange set, and a large quantity of mines and ammunition.

The enemy fled in disarray.

The BCP unit belonging to the 101st Military Region is the sole BCP force in Kachin State. The unit went under the name of the KIA [Kachin Independence Army] 4th Battalion until 1968, but later broke from the KIA as a result of the KIA's racial chauvinism against the Jinghpaw people. The unit was later reorganized as the BCP's 101st Battalion, and in 1969, infiltrated into Chipwi and Sawlaw areas through Hpimaw-Gawlam region.

In 1973, the unit extended its area and built a base in (Kan Baikkyi) area. It was engaged in subversive work and in the cross border smuggling trade.

The People's Armed Forces simultaneously launched offensives against the bases of the subversive Kachin insurgents who have been fleeing in disarray. On 16 August 1987, the Alawpum camp, where about a 250-strong insurgent force was based, was also captured.

In this battle, 3 People's Armed Forces personnel laid down their lives for the country while 11 others were wounded.

Sixteen bodies of Kachin insurgents were found and five assorted weapons were captured by the People's Armed Forces.

As a result of the attacks and the capture of bases by the People's Armed Forces, the insurgent KIA central unit as well as the brigades and battalions under it have no definite foothold left and are facing military, economic, and organizational difficulties. In order to boost morale within their own ranks as well as to obtain assistance from other insurgents and organizations, the Kachin insurgents are spreading false propaganda.

Demonetization Protests Cause Little Damage
BK091214 Hong Kong AFP in English 1205 GMT
9 Sep 87

[By Khin Maung Thwin]

[Text] Rangoon, Sept 9 (AFP) — Students caused minimal damage during weekend campus protests here prompted by the government's demonetization of the country's three most valuable banknotes, sources said Wednesday.

Violence was mainly limited to stone-throwing by the students who were understandably excitable because they were in the middle of their annual exams, the sources told *Agence France-Presse*.

The demonstrations at the Rangoon Institute of Technology, the "Hlaing" Regional College and the Rangoon Arts and Science University began late Saturday and lasted into the early hours of Sunday.

Students were shocked that the demonetization included the 25 kyat (3.75 dollar) note, a denomination within reach of everyone in the country including themselves, the sources said.

Only one car was burnt during the demonstrations and there was no direct confrontation between students and police, the sources said, adding that students were no longer considered a political force in the country.

The police concentrated their efforts on keeping the public off campuses and the military was conspicuous by its absence, the sources said. There was an unspecified number of arrests.

The sources said similar isolated incidents, not confined to students, were reported over the weekend in five other towns, including the ancient capital of Mandalay.

The names of the four other towns were not available. But the sources said order had been restored there as in Rangoon with the indefinite closure of all schools and universities by order of the Ministry of Education.

The last serious student demonstrations in Burma were in 1974 calling for the burial of Burmese diplomat and former United Nations secretary general U Thant in a national mausoleum.

The demonetization caught tourists unawares at the weekend as hotels and airline and other tourism officials refused to accept the invalidated 25, 35 (5.25 dollar) and 75 (11.25 dollar) kyat notes.

The British Embassy sent two cars to the old Strand Hotel to fetch 12 stranded British tourists and put them up in a guest-house for a night before departure, the sources said.

The demonetization was announced September 4, three days after the government decided to lift a 21-year-old ban on free trade in rice, maize, and seven kinds of beans and pulses.

The government action followed an unprecedented call by 76-year-old top leader Ne Win on August 10 for a candid re-appraisal of Burma's social, political and economic policies over the past 25 years.

Burma has been virtually isolated from the outside world since Mr Ne Win seized power in a 1962 military coup and submitted his country of 37 million people to a unique mixture of doctrinaire socialism and devout buddhism.

Mr Ne Win's policy, known as the "Burmese Way to Socialism," is widely regarded abroad as a resounding failure. Burma, once the richest country in Southeast Asia, had to apply to the United Nations for "least developed country" status earlier this year.

Foreign currency reserves are believed to total only 28 million dollars, enough to run the country for two weeks.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore Malaysia

Shipping Agreement Signed in Beijing
BK091320 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network
in Malay 1200 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Malaysia and the PRC took another step forward in trade and economic relations today with the signing of a shipping agreement in Beijing. Malaysian Transport Minister Datuk Dr Ling Liang Sik and PRC Communications Minister Qian Yongchang signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments. Deputy Prime Minister Ghafar Baba and PRC Deputy Prime Minister Tian Jiyun were present during the signing ceremony.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Lee Kim Seng] Under the agreement, Malaysian ships will be accorded preferential treatment in PRC ports. This means that ships belonging to the national shipping company and those flying the Malaysian flag are entitled to preferential services to facilitate cargo services and to improve trade relations. Ships belonging to the Chinese Overseas Shipping Corporation will also receive similar treatment in Malaysian ports.

This morning's ceremony proves that patience is needed in dealing with the Chinese authorities. Although talks leading to this shipping agreement took several years, problems related to bilateral trade ties can be resolved in view of the fact that the two countries are eager to boost their trade and economic relations.

In an interview with RTM and *Berita Harian* correspondents in Beijing, Ghafar Baba spoke on bilateral trade relations.

[Ghafar Baba] During my stay in Beijing, the PRC Government announced that it had agreed to a meeting attended by three representatives from each country to discuss bilateral trade relations. The Malaysian side is represented by Transport Minister Dr Ling Liang Sik, the attorney general, and the Malaysian trade commissioner in Beijing. It seems that these people cannot reach

an agreement in the talks and I shall bring back the issue to be discussed in a cabinet meeting on my return to Kuala Lumpur. Talks must continue because both sides will reap benefits from this bilateral trade and I believe that the trade agreement I mentioned earlier will be realized someday. I also urged the PRC side to import more Malaysian commodity goods so the trade balance can be improved because at present Malaysia buys more goods from the PRC than the PRC buys from Malaysia. The Chinese authorities understand this and I believe that with the improved economic situation in that country, the PRC will be able to buy more Malaysian goods. [end recording]

Singapore

Paper Critical of U.S. Trade Deal With SRV
BK081202 Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES
in English 8 Sep 87 p 20

[Editorial: "Don't Give Wrong Signals"]

[Text] Democracies are weak when it comes to perseverance. This must be how Hanoi perceives the United States and how it is exploiting the issue of those American soldiers who fought the Vietnam War and are still considered missing in action (MIA). For Hanoi, MIAs are merely a way to draw the US into wider contacts designed to end Vietnam's isolation and reactivate trade and aid. It obviously has no qualms about trading on the remains of dead soldiers. The US, by allowing private organisations to help Vietnam in exchange for co-operation on the MIA issue, has given Hanoi cause to believe that such callous, cynical manipulation pays.

To be sure, one cannot ignore that America has to contend with the grieving families of those MIAs. But that does not mean the US should lose sight of its long-term interest in this region, and that of its friends in ASEAN. Hanoi is perfectly capable of handing over token MIA remains and inducing false expectations before it suddenly demands a higher price for further co-operation. There can be no better time to effect such a scheme than the run-up to the US presidential elections, where candidates wanting to come out looking good on the MIA issue, may well concede to Vietnam's demands. What then will become of ASEAN's policy of isolating Vietnam internationally until it withdraws from Cambodia, a policy the US says it supports?

The US move is all the more puzzling in view of an earlier decision by another Western country, Sweden, to suspend economic co-operation if Vietnamese troops are not withdrawn from Cambodia by 1990. If a tolerant benefactor such as Sweden has belatedly learned to take a more realistic view of how outside support for Vietnam is linked to the Vietnamese [occupation] of Cambodia, surely the US, which fought Hanoi and is a close friend of ASEAN, can be expected to do the same.

Cambodia

CGDK Statement on Vietnamese Troop Pullout

BK100122 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Sep 87

[8 September "statement of the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea exposing the Hanoi authorities's maneuver on annual troop withdrawal"]

[Text] This year, as in the previous years, while they are suffering from complex difficulties and a serious impasse on the battlefield of aggression against Cambodia and facing increasing pressure from the world community demanding that they withdraw all their troops from Cambodia so as to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny, the Hanoi authorities announced that they would withdraw a number of Vietnamese aggressor troops from Cambodia in October or November.

This is an obsolete maneuver of the Hanoi authorities which is well known to the world community because factual events in the past clearly attested that Vietnam has not planned to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. On the contrary, it has kept sending more aggressor forces from Vietnam.

The Cambodian problem which was caused by the Vietnamese aggression and occupation of Cambodia can be resolved only after Vietnam withdraws all its aggressor troops from Cambodia to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny in accordance with the UN resolutions on Cambodia and the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal.

[Dated] 8 September 1987

Khieu Samphan Greets DPRK's Pak Song-chol

BK090358 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] of 8 September greetings message from Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, to Pak Song-chol, DPRK vice president, on the occasion of the DPRK's founding anniversary]

[Text] Respectfully to Excellency Pak Song-chol, vice president of the DPRK, Pyongyang

Your Excellency: On the auspicious occasion of the 39th founding anniversary of the DPRK, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, I would like to extend warmest greetings and best wishes to you and, through you, to the DPRK Government. May the DPRK enjoy progress and prosperity in all aspects and the Korean people enjoy happiness and success in the sacred cause of reunifying the Korean fatherland in the near future.

On this auspicious occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, I express once again our most profound gratitude to the DPRK Government and the friendly Korean people under the talented leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song — the esteemed and beloved great leader — and His Excellency Kim Chung-il — the beloved leader of the Korean people — for their wholehearted encouragement, support, and assistance given to the just cause of struggle for national liberation and racial defense waged against the Vietnamese aggressors by the Cambodian people and the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as president of Democratic Kampuchea, and particularly to the CGDK's eight-point peace proposal for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem.

Also on this occasion, I would like to reassure Your Excellency that the Cambodian people and the CGDK continue to resolutely side with the Korean people's independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean fatherland and fully support the national reunification proposal put forth in the speech dated 30 December 1986 of President Kim Il-song and the 5-point proposal dated 23 July 1987 of the DPRK.

With the firm belief that the traditional bond of good friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and two nonaligned countries will always flourish, I would like Your Excellency to please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 8 September 1987.

VOK Reports on Anti-Vietnamese Activities

BK090645 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] According to a KPNLF report, on 24 August, two Heng Samrin soldiers posted in Kraya village, Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province, clubbed to death a Vietnamese expert and then fled to join KPNLF forces. The report specifies that the two Heng Samrin soldiers clubbed to death the Vietnamese expert because they were angry with the excessive barbarous acts of this Vietnamese expert against innocent Cambodian people.

The KPNLF command also confirmed a report that there was a dispute between Heng Samrin and Vietnamese soldiers last July resulting in many dead and wounded. According to this report, on 13 July at 0100, Heng Samrin soldiers fired B-41 rockets into a crowd of Vietnamese soldiers who were drinking and dancing near Pouthivong Monastery in Battambang provincial town, killing or wounding 70 Vietnamese soldiers. This is because the Heng Samrin soldiers were angry with the Vietnamese soldiers' inappropriate activities against the Heng Samrin soldiers' relatives during the party. The report also said the Vietnamese soldiers did not retaliate.

Indonesia

Mokhtar Reiterates Hopes on Cambodian Issue
BK090415 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0400 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Sept 9 (OANA-ANTARA) — Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja Tuesday [8 September] reiterated that next year will see better efforts at solving the Kampuchean conflict.

Mokhtar was speaking in an open dialogue in connection with the third ASEAN summit held by the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences of Universitas Nasional here Tuesday.

In his weekly meeting with the press last Friday Mokhtar said the Kampuchean issue was hopefully to be resolved before 1990 when the Vietnamese pull out from that war-torn country, or even earlier than that, namely, in 1989 or 1988.

The sooner the conflict is settled the better, because it would end the suffering of about 250,000 Kampuchean refugees who were leading an uncertain life in camps in Thailand.

An early settlement would also be in the interest of Thailand, he said, because law and order could be restored more quickly in that country as some of the refugees had become criminals.

He said he would be resting for awhile as ASEAN interlocutor, while waiting for further developments till all the warring parties wished for a peaceful settlement.

At this time, he said, some were still unwilling to resolve the almost nine-year-old conflict.

He did not specify, but the Khmer Rouge, the Chinese-backed strongest communist group within the CGDK, had expressed reluctance to meet the Vietnamese at an Indonesian-proposed informal meeting. [passage omitted]

Mokhtar, meanwhile, said that compared with the progress in political and economic cooperation, intra-ASEAN cooperation in the area of culture was still lagging far behind.

There is an increasingly strong view that the cultural cooperation should be given more attention in the future to offset the results gained in political and economic cooperation.

One of the ASEAN leaders who firmly attached importance to the promotion of the cooperation was Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah of Brunei Darussalam.

Mokhtar hoped the sultan's idea would be accepted at the third ASEAN summit, scheduled to be held in Manila December 14-16.

Mokhtar Reports to Suharto on UN Session
BK090918 Jakarta International Service in English
0800 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Excerpt] President Suharto today received Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja who was reporting his

departure to attend the UN General Assembly session in New York. Minister Mokhtar told newsmen that the session will discuss a report of the UN secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, which will also touch on the talks between Indonesia and Portugal. Based on the UN secretary general's report, the session will decide whether the East Timor issue will be included in this year's agenda or be postponed for another 5 years.

Answering press questions, Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that there was not any plan for talks between Indonesia and Portugal, but if Portugal wishes for the talks, Indonesia will open the door. [passage omitted]

Party Factions Agree on Copyright Bill
BK091105 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1048 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Jakarta, September 9 (OANA-ANTARA) — Party factions in the Parliament (DPR) agreed to pass a government-sponsored copyright bill into law in a plenary session witnessed by Justice Minister Ismail Saleh here Wednesday.

Under the projected new law violations against copyrights will be treated as a criminal act which carries a five year imprisonment and a fine of RP25 million (about U.S. \$16,000).

Meanwhile, under the conceived law the copyright will be valid for the copyright holder's lifetime plus 50 years.

The Functional Group [Golkar] faction in the DPR said in its remarks that after its promulgation by the president, the new law would be very important for promoting development efforts.

Meanwhile, the Development Party faction considered the presence of the future law as a must with regard to the increasing number of copyright violations lately.

They said that heavy penalties to be meted out under the law would also educate the people not to pirate others' inventions.

Such a measure is in line with the national drive for better national discipline and law development.

Piracy of inventions can diminish creative works and may lead to hopelessness, the Armed Forces faction said to underline the importance of a copyright law.

The Indonesian Democratic Party faction meanwhile hoped that with the presence of the law in the future creative activities in the fields of science, arts and literary works would be revived and in turn the course of development would be smoothed.

Official on Potential Gas Reserve on Natuna
BK090912 Jakarta International Service in English
0800 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Exploration results have estimated Natuna's current natural gas reserve at 60 to 70 trillion cubic feet, a potentially big quantity for development into an export

commodity in the form of liquified natural gas, LNG, mainly to Japan. The technical director for oil and gas mining of the Ministry of Mining and Energy, Mr Ramses Oktavianus Hutapea, pointed out the exploitation and development of natural gas in the Natuna area in Riau Province could be implemented if Japan and South Korea increased their LNG imports from Indonesia or if long-term and big-scale sale transactions with other countries could be brought about. According to Mr Hutapea, this is the main precondition in view of the great expenses involved in developing the Natuna gas fields due to Natuna's distant location. Natuna is located [passage indistinct].

Laos

Commentary on Border Problems With Thailand

BK041325 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0530 GMT 3 Sep 87

[“Talk”: “The Thai Side Must End All Its Military Acts of Violation Against Lao Territory”]

[Text] As everyone is aware, in the recent months the Thai ultrarightists, in direct collaboration with a Thai private company, have encroached on Lao territory, illegally felled logs, and destroyed forests in the Phou Soi Dao and Khoun Heuang areas in Boten District, Sayaboury Province. They have also stationed their troops at Hill 1273 some 2 to 3 km inside Lao territory. This is a violation of Lao sovereignty which has affected Lao-Thai relations. In this regard, the local Lao authorities, as well as the people, have proposed that the Thai side, which is the guilty party, should urgently settle the issue and prevent it from worsening to maintain the fraternal relations between the two countries, in particular relations between the Lao and Thai peoples at the local level.

It is regrettable, however, that the Thai side has yet to put an end to its activities. In fact, it has even worsened the situation by mobilizing large numbers of troops, supported by artillery, along the border and brazenly intruding into Lao territory in the Phou Soi Dao area.

Regarding this, on 29 August the LPDR Foreign Ministry handed an aide-memoire to the ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos. The aide-memoire noted that on 18 August, three battalions of Thai regular armed forces and seven companies of Rangers crossed the border of the two countries into Lao territory on Phou Soi Dao Mountain, some 30 km west of Boten District town — an area some 8 km inside Lao territory. Moreover, the Thai authorities also moved 105-mm and 155-mm artillery pieces close to the border to support the activities of the Thai troops. It is clear that the act of the Thai side on this occasion was intended to do away with the historic borderline between the two countries. This is an act of gross violation of the protocol signed on 21 March 1907 between France and Siam. It is also a violation of the spirit and contents of the Lao-Thai joint statements of 1979.

This undesirable incident has adversely affected Lao-Thai relations. With the problem of the three villages not

yet settled, they have now created this new incident. If no joint efforts are made to settle the problem through negotiations, the problem will spread, and become even more difficult to resolve. The aide-memoire also notes that since it is the Thai side which has created the incident, the Thai side should withdraw its troops from the said area in order to pave the way for a settlement of the problem through negotiations and to avoid a further worsening of the situation.

This once again demonstrates the correct policy of the government of the LPDR which has always sought to coexist peacefully with Thailand, avoid all acts of violence, and settle disputes through talks to maintain the relations of fraternal and neighborly friendship in accordance with the spirit of the Lao-Thai and the Thai-Lao joint statements of 1979.

National Day Greetings Sent to SRV Leaders

BK021301 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Today Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the LPDR; and Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, acting chairman of the the SPC of the LPDR, sent a joint congratulatory message to Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV Council of State; Comrade Pham Hung, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; and Comrade Le Quang Dao, chairman of the SRV National Assembly, in Hanoi.

The message reads:

On the occasion of the 42d anniversary of the SRV national day, on behalf of the LPRP Central Committee, the SPC, the LPDR Council of Ministers, Lao people, and in our own names, we are overwhelmingly elated to extend our warm salutations and best wishes to you, Comrades, and, through you, to the CPV Central Committee, the Council of State, the National Assembly, and the Council of Ministers of the SRV, and the entire heroic fraternal Vietnamese people.

The victory of the August Revolution and the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam — the first worker-peasant state in Southeast Asia — constituted an event of historic significance for the Vietnamese people and the world people struggling for national independence, freedom, and social progress. It was an important basis ensuring victories for the Vietnamese people as well as for the three Indochinese peoples in defending and building their countries along the socialist path.

Over the past 42 years, the fraternal Vietnamese people under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV, the successor of the former Indochinese Communist Party, have resolutely carried out the struggle to score a great victory in the cause of liberating South Vietnam

and reunifying the country as well as in defending and building the country to march firmly toward socialism. All the great successes scored by the Sixth CPV Congress constituted a historical milestone of the fraternal Vietnamese people in their socioeconomic rehabilitation, national defense and public security work, and international affairs. The glorious victories scored by the fraternal Vietnamese people in implementing the various resolutions outlined by the Sixth CPV Congress once again testify to the correct and brilliant policies and line of the CPV, thereby serving to improve the people's living conditions with every passing day and to heighten the status, role, and prestige of the SRV in the international arena, and contributing to strengthening the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries and the socialist community in safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

We are very proud to see that the special relations, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, based on the spirit and letter of the 1977 Laos-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation have grown stronger and more powerful and have borne more fruits, thus contributing to building the socialist economic, material, and technical foundations in the LPDR and gradually improving the living conditions of the people of various tribes in Laos.

On this occasion, we would like to express our profound gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese people for their effective and invaluable great assistance consistently given to the Lao revolutionary cause. On this auspicious occasion, we wish the fraternal Vietnamese people greater successes in realizing the resolutions outlined by the Sixth CPV Congress and the Fourth 5-year State Plan.

May the great relations of friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia last forever.

On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, LPDR foreign affairs minister, also sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, SRV foreign affairs minister.

Reports on Commemoration of Diplomatic Ties

Paper Hails SRV Ties

BK090851 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Pasason "article:" "25 Years of Brilliant Victory of Laos-Vietnam Diplomatic Relations" — date not given]

[Text] Today, the fraternal Lao and Vietnamese peoples jubilantly join in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Laos and Vietnam. In the LPDR, the celebration of the said historical day has been organized at a time when the entire Lao party, army, and people are concentrating all

efforts on translating the spirit and content of the resolutions of the Fourth LPRP Congress into reality and are enthusiastically scoring achievements in implementing the Second 5-year State Plan. It is also the time when the fraternal Vietnamese people have celebrated the 42d anniversary of their national day amid an atmosphere of joy and confidence in bringing into full play the resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress and the Fourth 5-year State Plan with a view to defending and building the country and firmly advancing socialism.

Laos and Vietnam have maintained fine traditions of fraternal friendship and special militant solidarity since ancient times, in particular since the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party, which was organized and led by great President Ho Chi Minh. These relations have been increasingly consolidated and enhanced on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They have passed the trials and been tempered for decades in the revolutionary flames of national salvation struggle for national independence, freedom, and prosperity. The peoples of Laos and Vietnam have shared woe and weal and have mutually assisted and supported each other on the basis of sharing every grain of rice and every vegetable. Together they have fought shoulder to shoulder and together won victories. In the new stage of revolution, the special solidarity, the militant alliance, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam as well as among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia have been developed in a new quality and they have become special, pure, rare, and exemplary relations in international relations. They also serve as the unchanged, principled strategic line, sacred sentiment, and glorious international obligations of the party, state, and people of Laos as well as of the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia.

In the past, the enemies of the three Indochinese countries have tried to sabotage and disrupt the solidarity of Laos and Vietnam as well as of our three countries with the hope of weakening and then swallowing us. However, all their schemes have been defeated and our relations have even been restored and developed fruitfully. After the historic victory in 1975, top-level party and state delegations of the two countries exchanged visits and, following the visits, the Laos-Vietnam Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was signed on 18 July 1977. Recently, the two peoples of Laos and Vietnam joined in celebrating the 10th anniversary of the treaty in a very grand and joyous atmosphere. All these marked significant events and serve as a firm basis for the new development of the Laos-Vietnam militant solidarity and all-round cooperation which have been daily expanded in depth in all sectors of work.

In political relations, it is noted that the two parties and two states have maintained a unanimity in the immediate and long-term stand, attitude, and strategic line of each country. The people have been educated and

trained to maintain a profound understanding of Laos-Vietnam and Laos-Vietnam-Cambodia relations which have become the rules of existence and development of the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries.

The LPDR has always closely strengthened coordination with Vietnam and Cambodia in the conduct of foreign affairs on the basis of the respect of one another's foreign policy of independence and sovereignty. The three countries have held conferences of foreign ministers since 1980 to discuss together the all-round cooperation of mutual benefits. They have also adopted guidelines for joint activities aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation and contributing to the activities of the nonaligned countries and various progressive movements of struggle for peace, national independence, and social progress. At the same time, the three countries have ceaselessly made efforts to support and assist one another in national defense and public security work to safeguard the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of each country and to check and defeat all sabotage and subversive schemes of the imperialists and reactionaries who aim to disrupt the solidarity among the Indochinese countries.

In economic cooperation, the two sides have jointly set up cooperation commissions with a view to promoting and expanding daily ever more efficiently the cooperation between the two countries and among the three countries. In addition, the SRV has attentively assisted the LPDR in setting up economic, material, technical, and socialist establishments in many fields, such as agriculture, forestry, irrigation, communications and transport. It has also assisted the LPDR in training cadres, provided Laos with experts, and helped Laos survey and exploit mineral resources and forestry, carry out trading, and produce consumer goods. It has also provided assistance to Laos in the fields of science, technology, art and culture, education, public health, news agency, television, and others. The past achievements in the Laos-Vietnam cooperation have created a favorable condition for the promotion and expansion of the potentials and strength of each country. They have also worthily contributed to enhancing the overall strength of the three countries in Indochina and to the cause of safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

The party, state, and people of various tribes of Laos are very proud to see that the relations between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries — Laos and Vietnam — have been daily strengthened, developed, and expanded in all respects and have achieved a new profound quality. The Lao party, state, and people pledge to continue to do their utmost to together with the fraternal Vietnamese people to promote and expand the past achievements to maintain and strengthen the relations of fraternal friendship, special solidarity, and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam as well as among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia and to make them develop and last forever.

At present, the world situation continues to change in a complicated manner. Tension and detente alternate. But, the struggle to decide who will win over whom between the two paths — socialism and capitalism — has continued fiercely and furiously. In Southeast Asia, the imperialists and other reactionary countries have continued to pursue the policy of confrontation and hostility against the three Indochinese countries with the intention of creating a tense situation in this region all the time.

In light of the aforesaid situation, the solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia as well as between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, have become a strategically significant issue concerning the safeguarding of peace and security in the Southeast Asian region and the world.

On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Laos-Vietnam diplomatic relations, the party, government, and people of various tribes of Laos commemorate the meritorious deeds of the party, government, and fraternal people of Vietnam and would like to express profound gratitude to them for having always rendered great, all-round, and effective support and assistance to the revolutionary cause of Laos. On this glorious occasion, the party, government, and people of various tribes of Laos wish the fraternal Vietnamese people, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the CPV with Comrade Nguyen Van Linh as head, new, still greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the Sixth CPV Congress and the Fourth 5-year State Plan to lead the country to firmly advance socialism. May the great friendship, special militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of our two countries — Laos and Vietnam — be daily developed and last forever!

PASASON Comments

*BK051038 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT
5 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 5 (KPL) — The leading daily *Pasason* today releases two editorials welcoming the 25th anniversary of diplomatic relations established between Laos and Vietnam, and Laos and Czechoslovakia (September 5, 1962-87).

In its separate editorials, *Pasason* hails the increasing consolidation of bilateral relations of friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation between Laos and Vietnam as well as between Laos and Czechoslovakia. It appreciates the great support and assistance accorded by the two countries to the Lao revolution in the past and to the present national defence building as well.

Pasason says that the achievements resulting from joint efforts of cooperation, especially since the signing of the Lao-Vietnamese Friendship and Cooperation Treaty on July 18, 1977 and the Lao-Czechoslovak Friendship and

Cooperation Treaty on February 17, 1980, have efficiently contributed to the promotion of the Lao people's living conditions. The paper highly evaluates efforts and skills of the Vietnamese and Czechoslovak experts currently working in the Lao PDR, describing this as contributive to the economic development.

In conclusion, *Pasason* wishes the two countries successes in their national economic development and that the Lao-Vietnamese special alliance and Lao-Czechoslovak friendship, solidarity and all-round cooperation be further developed.

Meeting Marks Anniversary
BK081052 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT
8 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 8 (KPL) — The Ministry for Foreign Affairs in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture on September 7 organised a meeting here to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between the Lao PDR and the SRV, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Mongolian People's Republic.

The meeting was attended by Sali Vongkhamso, Politburo member, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and other high-ranking Lao officials.

Diplomatic envoys to Laos were also present at the meeting.

Khamphai Boupha, acting-minister for foreign affairs, and Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Xuan, on behalf of the charges d'affaires of those countries, took turns addressing the meeting.

They recalled the great achievements obtained as a result of cooperation between the Lao PDR and those countries.

To strengthen the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation with other fraternal socialist countries is our strategy. We consider the constant strengthening and consolidation of our militant solidarity and the widening of our comprehensive cooperation with the SRV, the PRK, the USSR and other countries in the socialist community as our party unchangeable foreign policy and as a factor determining the victories of our people at the present and in the future, emphasized K. Boupha.

He supported the Soviet initiatives aimed at freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear war, and highly appreciated the joint initiatives of the CSSR and the GDR concerning the setting up of a region of denuclearization and dechemicalization in Central Europe.

K. Boupha also expressed profound gratitude to the parties, governments and peoples of those countries for their help to Laos.

Envoy Host Reception
BK071035 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, Sept. 7, (KPL) — The charges d'affaires of the SRV, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic to the Lao PDR, on Sept. 5, jointly held a reception here to mark the 25th anniversary of the setting up of diplomatic ties with the Lao PDR.

Present at the reception were Sisavat Keobounphan, Politburo member, secretary of the LPRP CC, mayor of Vientiane municipality, Sali Vongkhamso, politburo member, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC, acting-minister of foreign affairs.

Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organizations to Laos were also present on this occasion.

Greetings Received
BK071033 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, Sept. 7 (KPL) — Phoun Sipaseut, Lao minister for foreign affairs, has received messages of greetings from Nguyen Co Thach and Bohuslav Chnoupek, respectively ministers for foreign affairs of the SRV and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The Vietnamese telegramme describes the development of diplomatic ties between the two countries in the past 25 years as a factor contributive to the revolutionary victories of each country.

It said that in the new stage of the revolution, more attention should be paid to raising the quality and effectiveness of the friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam as well as to strengthening the economic potentials of each country and those of the three Indochinese nations as a whole.

The Czechoslovak telegramme expressed its support for the foreign policies of the Lao PDR, the SRV and the PRK in their just struggle for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. It also expressed the hope that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Laos would be further developed for the common interests of the two peoples.

Photo Exhibition Opens
BK081054 Vientiane KPL in English
0932 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Vientiane, September 8 (KPL) — The Lao Ministry of Foreign Affairs in collaboration with the Embassies of the SRV, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, the

Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria on September 7 opened a photo exhibition here to mark the 25th anniversary of the setting up of diplomatic ties between the Lao PDR and those countries.

Present at the opening ceremony of the photo exhibition were Sali Vongkhamso, Politburo member, secretary of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, together with ministers and deputy ministers.

Diplomatic envoys to Laos were also present on this occasion.

Addressing the gathering, Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC, acting-minister for foreign affairs, described the setting up of diplomatic ties between the Lao PDR and those countries as an event of profound significance in the history of their relations of friendship and all-round cooperation. He said that the relations between Laos and those countries have been widely developed in all spheres, especially since the proclamation of the Lao PDR in 1975.

The photos on display reflected the development of economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation between the Lao PDR and those countries.

Second National Front Congress Activities

Delegates Elected

BK021032 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 1 Sep 87

[Text] As of late August, more than 100 representatives of the Lao Front for National Construction from various provinces throughout the country, who have been elected by meetings of their provincial branches, are making preparations to attend the second national congress of the front.

According to the initial statistics, among the representatives are 9 from Sekong, 8 from Attapeu, 20 from Champassak, 18 from Savannakhet, 6 from Phong Saly, 14 from Luang Prabang, 12 from Oudomsai, 9 from Luang Namtha, 9 from Bokeo, 16 from Sayaboury, 12 from Xieng Khouang, 10 from Houa Phan, and a number of others from other provinces.

Delegations Arrive

BK090631 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Between 5 and 8 September, delegations from various countries arrived in Vientiane to attend the Second National Congress of Representatives of the Lao Front for National Construction at the invitation of our Lao side. The foreign delegations which arrived to attend the congress included a delegation of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense led by Comrade Chan Ven, general secretary of the State Council and vice chairman of the front; a delegation of

the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federated Socialist Republic led by Comrade Ivan Peresypkin, fish industry minister; a delegation of the Cuban revolution defense committee led by Comrade (Michael Angel Fiantokoya), charge d'affaires ad interim of the Republic of Cuba to Laos; and a delegation of the DPRK led by Kim Sang-chun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Laos.

Each of the foreign delegations was welcomed at Wattai Airport by Boualang Boualapha, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, along with a number of high-ranking cadres. Diplomatic envoys of the countries concerned to Laos were also on hand to welcome their respective delegations at the airport.

PASASON Welcomes Congress

BK090555 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Pasason 9 September editorial: "Wholeheartedly Welcome the Second National Congress of Representatives of the Lao Front for National Construction"]

[Text] Today in Vientiane, the heroic capital of our Lao nation, the second national congress of representatives of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] has been elegantly opened amid an atmosphere in which the entire party, Army, and our people are striving to enthusiastically implement the resolution of the fourth party congress and the second 5-year state plan. This congress is considered as another historic event which is profoundly significant to the revolutionary cause of our nation in the present stage. The congress has been organized to meet the new requirements of the revolutionary cause, which has changed fiercely and furiously — a change which urgently requires that we switch to a new way of thinking, as well as to new contents and forms of activities in implementing the front work in conformity with the practical conditions of our country. It is also necessary that we find ways and means to positively respond to the line of thinking, spirit, and aspirations of the people of various tribes and various classes in order to encourage them to actively take part in implementing the line and policies of the party and the plans of the state effectively.

Since the convening of the first national congress under the talented leadership of the party, pursuing the heroic traditions of the Lao Itsala [freedom] Front and then the Lao Patriotic Front — which successfully accomplished the lofty, historic cause of liberating the country and the people of various tribes who have now become the owners of their country — and implementing the program of action set forth by the first national congress, the LFNC has persistently promoted and continued to expand its glorious traditions and has actively made contributions to all sectors of work. On the basis of the correct policy of the front, the people of various tribes, various classes, various mass organizations, personages, and intellectuals throughout the country have enhanced

their precious traditions, united closely, turned to the front, and together have positively implemented the front's program of action in many forms. Each front member has also positively made a significant contribution to the front's work. The front organizations at various levels have carried out activities while consolidating the contents and methods of the implementation of the work to suit each member of the front as well as each class and each tribe. They have simultaneously coordinated with the administrations and mass organizations in carrying out activities to translate into reality major tasks of the party and state and in taking part in the movements related to the people of various tribes and classes. As a result, the LFNC has scored satisfactory achievements and the strength of the solidarity of the entire people has been increasingly enhanced.

It can be said in short that over the past 8 years or so, the LFNC has promoted and expanded ever more extensively and firmly the roles of the national unified front. It has strengthened the solidarity of the people of various tribes and increasingly strengthened the solidarity between the laboring people and the socialist intellectuals and personages of different religions on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance and under the party's leadership. As a result, the people of various tribes have been encouraged to work actively and their sense of national unification has been further promoted. The mass movements in the cause of national defense and public security maintenance, the socialist transformation, economic construction, cultural development, and the improvement of the people's living conditions have been accelerated. The LFNC has thus made a worthy contribution to the strengthening of international solidarity.

The achievements scored by the LFNC have significantly contributed to the great and solid victories in many fields of our country. The achievements have proved that the LFNC serves as an important and necessary factor and that it maintains a strategic role in our country; they also bear witness to the patriotic spirit and the spirit of cherishing socialism of our people of various tribes. Our Lao people of various tribes and classes are jubilant over the achievements and victories of the LFNC and wholeheartedly welcome its second national congress on this occasion. Our people are convinced that this congress will achieve glorious success in adopting appropriate and clear guidelines, duties, and a program of action in accordance with the reality of situation. This congress is meant to make the front a symbol of the strength in the solidarity of the entire people and make it worthy of holding the significant roles and responsibilities in the cause of national defense and construction. The firm and vigorous solidarity of the entire people is considered an invincible strength which can lead our revolutionary cause forward from one victory to another, even greater victory.

Report on Working Session

*BK101056 Vientiane KPL in English 0859 GMT
10 Sep 87*

[Text] Vientiane, September 10 (KPL) — The Second Congress of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] resumed its work today.

The local speakers were from: chapters of the LFNC of Vientiane prefecture, the Provinces of Houa Phan, Phong Saly, Bokeo, Sayaboury, Savannakhet, Champasak, and Luang Prabang, representatives of the dignitaries, students and intellectuals, businessmen, and Overseas Lao nationals.

Guest speakers from fraternal counties who also addressed today's session were from: the Fatherland Front of the SR Vietnam, the Kampuchean Front for Construction and Defence of the Motherland, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Other Countries, the Council of the National Front of the GDR, the National Council of the Fatherland Front of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the Czechoslovak National Front, the Polish National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Renaissance, the Mongolian Friendship and Cultural Relations with Other Nations, and the Committee for the Defence of the Revolution of the Republic of Cuba.

At tomorrow's session, the final day of the congress, a new leading body of the LFNC is to be elected and the congress's resolution will be adopted.

Philippines

Aquino Calls Council of State To Meet Crisis
*OW100349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT
10 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept. 10 KYODO — President Corazon Aquino convened the Council of State Thursday, a day after her entire cabinet resigned in the biggest political crisis of her 18-month-old government sparked by the bloody August 28 coup attempt.

Aquino told reporters before the meeting that she will make "some announcements" on the cabinet revamp "in a matter of a few days, probably during the weekend."

The Senate passed a resolution Monday urging Aquino to convene the council to advise her on national security issues in connection with the foiled coup and fresh offensives by the communist New People's Army as well as other pressing problems. [passage omitted]

Aquino "invited" 17 people to the first council meeting, including Vice President Salvador Laurel, Senate President Jovito Salonga, House Speaker Ramon Mitra, Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto, Trade and Industry Secretary Jose Concepcion, Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon, Ricardo Romulo, president of IBM's Philippine subsidiary and the Rev. Bienvenido Nebres, former head of the Jesuit order in the Philippines.

It is not certain whether those who attended the meeting will finally be named as members of the Council of State.

Absent from the meeting was presidential Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, one of the closest advisers of Aquino, who came under pressure from segments of the military, business and Congress to resign after the coup attempt. [passage omitted]

Revealing a serious rift between him and Laurel, Arroyo also said that Laurel was fomenting dissension in the military instead of raising the morale of soldiers.

In Laurel's visits to military camps around the country, officers and soldiers demanded the resignation of Arroyo and presidential counsel and speechwriter Teodoro Locsin, who they said were pro-communist. In one camp the soldiers also wanted Ramos replaced.

Arroyo and Locsin were accused of interfering in military operations to dislodge rebel troop positions inside Camp Aguinaldo, which houses the Armed Forces headquarters, during the coup.

But the mass resignation, the first since November, was generally welcomed by government officials and businessmen.

Mitra, who was agriculture secretary, said the resignations were "a good thing ... for the country and this government" and would give Aquino a "fresh start."

Senator Agapito Aquino, the president's brother-in-law, said the cabinet's move manifested the "sensitivity" of the administration to public opinion.

Business groups prepared a manifesto urging a cabinet overhaul but were persuaded by officials to withhold its release. The businessmen pledged support for Aquino but said they expect stronger policies on insurgency and labor militancy.

The *Manila Chronicle* newspaper said businessmen perceive the rift between the military and cabinet members like Arroyo as harmful to the country's economic recovery.

Urge Support for Military

OW100727 Tokyo KYODO in English 0722 GMT
10 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept. 10 KYODO — President Corazon Aquino appealed for civilian support to the military as she convened Thursday a multi-sectoral "Council of State" a day after her cabinet resigned in the most serious political crisis of her 18-month administration.

Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said Aquino "appealed to all present (in the council's first meeting) to reach out to the Armed Forces," to promote better relations between the civilian and the military and between the private sector and military.

The crisis and mass resignation was triggered by the August 28 coup attempt by rebellious troops, the fifth and bloodiest attempt to unseat Aquino.

Aquino heads the council and named Vice President Salvador Laurel, Senate President Jovito Salonga, House of Representative Speaker Ramon Mitra and Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos as permanent members of the council.

National Security Adviser Emanuel Soriano said the council was convened "because it was necessary to have a body which she (Aquino) can consult on a broad range of issues."

Soriano said the two-and-a-half-hour meeting was "more like an organizational meeting" to seek out the Aquino government's concerns and how to address them. He said there are "core-members" and "ad-hoc members" of the council, which will also work through a secretariat.

Soriano said that Aquino herself brought up the subject of lack of civilian support for the military in its fight against the communist New People's Army (NPA).

"She has the perception that ... the civilian part of the government is not as supportive (of the military) as they should be ... that the military perceives that they are fighting by themselves," Soriano said.

Asked how support for the military can be manifested, Soriano said that it can be "as simple as speaking in their behalf."

Benigno said that it can be shown by government officials' attending funeral services for soldiers killed in the fight against the insurgents.

Asked how Ramos and Ileto responded to Aquino's appeal for civilian support, Soriano said "they welcomed it and said it's something we should have done a long time ago."

Those "invited" to the meeting included former Supreme Court Justice Cecilia Munoz-Palma, one of the framers of the country's new Constitution, Rev. Bienvenido Nebres, former head of the Jesuit order in the country, Senator Neptali Gonzales and Ricardo Romulo, president of the Philippine subsidiary of IBM, representing the private sector.

Absent from the meeting were Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo and presidential counsel and speechwriter Teodoro Locsin, two of Aquino's closest advisers who came under pressure to resign from segments of the military, business and Congress.

The two were accused of being antimilitary, left-leaning and of keeping people from seeing the 54-year-old president.

Arroyo, appearing at a house hearing on the coup attempt Tuesday, accused prominent business leaders and the Armed Forces spokesman, Col. Honest Isleta, of undermining the government.

He said the businessmen, among them Trade Secretary Jose Concepcion's twin brother, Raul, were guilty of "high treason" for trying to take advantage of the crisis in getting more economic power.

Revealing a serious rift between him and Laurel, Arroyo also said the vice president was fomenting dissension in the military instead of raising the morale of soldiers.

During Laurel's visits to military camps around the country, officers and soldiers expressed their strong demand for the removal of Arroyo and Locsin in answer to Laurel's questions on the military's attitude toward the two Aquino advisers. In one camp, soldiers also said they wanted Ramos replaced.

Amando Doronila, a highly respected political analyst of the *Manila Chronicle*, said the resignations could open the way for "political renewal by the embattled government or force it into paralysis."

"The crisis requires swift decisions on the part of the presidency to form a new cabinet. She does not have the luxury of time to delay the formation because her government is rapidly unraveling," he said.

"More important," Doronila added, "is that the government faces the real threat of new coup attacks and a cabinet in disarray cannot respond effectively to new assaults."

The mass resignation was generally welcomed by other government officials and businessmen.

Mitra said the resignation is "a good thing ... for the country and this government" and will give Aquino a "fresh start."

Senator Agapito Aquino, a brother-in-law of the president, said the cabinet's move manifested the "sensitivity" of the administration to public opinion.

Business groups prepared a manifesto urging a cabinet overhaul but were persuaded by some officials to withhold its release. They pledged support for Aquino but said they expect stronger policies to combat the 18-year insurgency and labor militancy.

The *Manila Chronicle* reported that businessmen view the rift between the military and some cabinet members like Arroyo as harmful to the country's economic recovery.

Views Cabinet Appointments

HK100732 Hong Kong AFP in English 0725 GMT
10 Sep 87

[Excerpt] Manila, Sept 10 (AFP) — President Corazon Aquino said Thursday that she would replace some ministers when she names a new cabinet, probably at the weekend.

Mrs. Aquino told reporters that "definitely there will be changes" in a new cabinet after the entire cabinet tendered their resignations Wednesday in the wake of a bloody military coup attempt.

The new line-up would be announced "in a matter of a few days, probably during the weekend."

The cabinet had been under heavy criticism since the coup attempt August 28, the fourth and most serious attempt to topple Mrs. Aquino since she came to power 18 months ago.

For the first time Thursday Mrs. Aquino convened a council of state designed to aid her in "times of urgency," but it did not discuss the cabinet resignations, Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno told reporters.

The council, comprising six key cabinet members and Congress leaders as regular members plus guest members from the Roman Catholic church and business, discussed the peace and order situation and ways of improving government relations with the private sector and the military, Mr. Benigno said.

"President Aquino appealed to all present in the meeting to make an effort to reach out to the armed forces of the Philippines," Mr. Benigno said.

The leaders of the failed coup, along with some members of Congress and Mrs. Aquino's relatives, had demanded the resignation of the entire cabinet. Rebel troops had called for a purge of "leftists" from the cabinet. The military rebels had also demanded a firmer policy against the country's communist insurgency. National Security Council director Emmanuel Soriano said Mrs. Aquino "has this perception that the military feels that the civilian part of government is not as supportive as they should be ... that the military perceive themselves as fighting this insurgency all by themselves."

Mr. Soriano said that during the council meeting, Mrs. Aquino had said the resignations of her cabinet were "a matter for the executive branch of government to look into and she needed some time to think about it."

Mr. Benigno said the council did not discuss calls by troops for a cabinet revamp, including the ouster of her controversial chief aide Joker Arroyo and legal counsel Teodoro Locsin.

He said the government would support the military "by speaking out in their behalf," and added that armed forces chief of staff General Fidel Ramos and Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto "welcomed" the move.

Mr. Benigno said Mrs. Aquino also "expressed the hope that congress ... would tackle problems of alleviating poverty through a number of measures but particularly through the passage of a land reform bill."

The state council members include Vice President Salvador Laurel, Mr. Ileto, Gen. Ramos, Senate President Jovito Salonga and House Speaker Ramon Mitra, officials said. [passage omitted]

Legislators, Businessmen Hail Resignations

HK091217 Hong Kong AFP in English 1204 GMT
9 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 9 (AFP) — Philippine legislators and businessmen applauded the mass resignation Wednesday of President Corazon Aquino's cabinet saying the

move would help her rebuild the country after last month's bloody coup attempt.

Some said Mrs. Aquino's powerful chief adviser, Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, Special Counsel Teodoro Locsin and Finance Secretary Jaime Ongpin appeared as top candidates for replacement.

Applause broke out in the House of Representatives after the resignations of Mr. Arroyo and Mr. Locsin were announced, said one member, Tessie Aquino-Oreta, the president's sister-in-law.

Mrs. Aquino has yet to act on any of the proffered resignations.

"They (the cabinet) are listening to the pulse of the majority. I would like to congratulate them," Mrs. Aquino-Oreta, who had called for the resignation of the entire cabinet, told reporters.

The resignation of Mr. Arroyo and Mr. Locsin had been demanded by some members of Congress after the two criticized the military's handling of the right-wing military putsch, which left 53 people dead and nearly 300 wounded.

Benjamin Calalang, vice-president of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, one of the country's largest banks, said Mrs. Aquino need not replace her entire cabinet.

"From the way I see it, many of them are doing all right. Maybe two or three resignations are necessary."

Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto said that the resignations were not in reaction to demands by the military rebels that Mr. Arroyo, Mr. Locsin and other cabinet men be removed, but said soldiers may be appeased because "there is a chance that what they're asking for may be given."

For some, the more important question was who would be chosen to replace the controversial cabinet members, should Mrs. Aquino accept their resignations.

Ruling coalition senator, Aquilino Pimentel, who has criticized the Aquino cabinet's alleged partiality for professional managers like Mr. Ongpin, said new cabinet members "should not be technocrats because most technocrats have no feeling, no heart for the needs of the people."

Estelito Casal, president of the Philippine Association of Finance Companies, said the business community would prefer "somebody they would trust. They'd probably not welcome another politician."

"They would probably expect that people who would be appointed would be really capable administrators," preferably from the business world or from among academics, he added.

Opposition senator Juan Ponce Enrile, who served as Mrs. Aquino's defense minister until he was fired in November, said the relationship of any president to her cabinet was personal and official.

"We in the opposition would leave that to the ruling majority."

Opposition colleague Senator Joseph Estrada said this was good for Mrs. Aquino, who he said should now "go out of her way to pick competent people."

Honasan Reportedly Regrouping Forces

HK091329 Manila *MANILA BULLETIN* in English
9 Sep 87 p 10

[By Vic Vega]

Text Police and military checkpoints have been set up in key places in Manila to block the rebel forces of Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan.

Reports said Honasan's forces were seen regrouping in some areas of Rizal province for another strike in Manila.

Brig. Gen. Alfredo Lim, superintendent of the Western Police District (WPD), said his command was placed again on full combat alert.

The checkpoints on the South Superhighway and Qui-rino Ave. were manned by PC [Philippine Constabulary] Capital Regional Command (Capcom) soldiers, while those on Ayala Blvd. and Taft Ave. in Ermita were set up by Military Police (MP) and Philippine Army units.

Drivers and passengers in private cars with tinted mirrors were told to alight for a routine check by the soldiers.

Planning To Attack NPA

HK071158 Manila *MANILA BULLETIN* in English
7 Sep 87 p 8

[By Vic Vega]

Text The rebel forces of Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan, who led the military rebellion last Aug. 28, are planning to attack the hideouts of the outlawed New People's Army (NPA) in Metro Manila.

Reliable sources said that based on an interview aired recently over radio station DZRH, Honasan plans to attack NPA lairs in Metro Manila "to justify his cause to fight communist rebels in the country."

This prompted the NPA high command in Central Luzon and Metro Manila to alert all NPA guerrilla units against Honasan's reported plans to attack them, sources said.

They added that the Armed City Partisans of the NPA, including the Alex Boncayco Brigade (ABB), warned Honasan and his men not to attack them (the NPAs), "or else face the full might of the city-based NPA forces."

In his message, Honasan said he will continue fighting the Aquino government and urged soldiers loyal to the President to support his cause.

NPA leaders reportedly said NPA guerrilla units in Metro Manila are strong enough to repulse any attack by Honasan.

"Gringo wants to create a military dictatorship like Hitler. He will install himself as the leader of the military to become Asia's first military dictator," NPA leaders reportedly said.

The NPA also condemned the failed coup attempt of Honasan as "another trick of the Reagan administration to test the capability of the Aquino regime in handling crisis like the Aug. 28 military uprising."

Recruiting Luzon Militiamen

HK071200 Manila **MANILA BULLETIN** in English
7 Sep 87 p 8

[Text] Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan and other military leaders of the failed Aug. 28 coup attempt are recruiting militiamen in Central and Northern Luzon, an aide of Honasan said yesterday.

The aide, who requested anonymity, said 25,000 militiamen have already pledged their support to Honasan's military junta.

They also reportedly vowed to continue the struggle against corruption in the Aquino government, political interference in the Armed Forces' policies, and communist insurgents.

Meanwhile, some disgruntled and underpaid soldiers in the Armed Forces of the Philippines sympathetic to Honasan said they would give moral and economic support to the rebel leader.

Metro Manila, Luzon on Red Alert for NPA

HK100349 Manila **Far East Broadcasting Company** in English 2300 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Military and police forces in Metro Manila and Luzon are now on red alert against any sabotage of key government installations by the communist's New People's Army. The alert order was issued by National Capital Region Commander Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre and Central Luzon Commander Brigadier General Eduardo Taduran. Intelligence and patrol activities were intensified and vital government and public utility installations were placed under strict security. These moves followed the NPA's blasting of two bridges in Camarines Sur last Monday and another bridge in Ligao, Albay yesterday. The sabotage of the bridges cut off road links from Luzon to the Bicol region. Vital commodities from the Bicol region were stranded in many areas of the Bicol Peninsula yesterday. Repairs, meanwhile, are being rushed on the destroyed bridges.

40 NPA Rebels Killed in Negros Oriental

HK091331 Manila **MANILA BULLETIN** in English
9 Sep 87 p 10

[Text] A 20-man Army detachment, supported by three Philippine Air Force (PAF) gunships, killed 40 New

People's Army (NPA) rebels but two of the Army troopers died while defending their camp in a six-hour fire-fight in barangay Batuna, Libertad, Negros Oriental, last Monday, military sources said.

The same sources said that some 200 NPA rebels attacked the detachment of the Charlie Company of the 57th Infantry Battalion at about 5 a.m. Monday but the 20 soldiers manning the detachment held their ground. Troops from the 6th Infantry Battalion later arrived to reinforce the detachment.

Brig. Gen. Domingo Rio, Regional Unified Command 6 commander, reported to Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, that many of the rebels might have been killed or wounded but the fatalities were carried away by their comrades as they retreated.

Rebel Soldiers Leave Ships in Manila Bay

HK070312 Hong Kong **AFP** in English 0301 GMT
7 Sep 87

[Text] Manila, Sept 7 (AFP) — Philippine rebel soldiers detained aboard two navy ships following last month's abortive coup attempt began to disembark Monday, a military spokesman said.

According to a plan approved by Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos, about two-thirds of the more than 800 detainees aboard the ships — ranking from private first class and below — will eventually be returned to active duty.

A military press statement released Sunday said they will be "transferred to the custody of their major services' commands for deprocessing, retraining and reorientation so that they can be restored to normal duties."

The press statement did not specify whether officers and non-commissioned officers among the detainees would be allowed to return to the ranks.

A total of 35 officers and 774 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men have been detained for nine days aboard the two ships at anchor in Manila Bay.

Gen. Ramos' order follows a report by his deputy, General Eduardo Ermita, saying that conditions on the ships were posing difficulties in the interrogation and investigation of the mutineers.

Gen. Ermita also pointed out that 65 per cent of the detainees were privates or privates first class and "may be the least involved among the participants in the mutiny."

President Corazon Aquino has promised stern punishment for the August 28 coup plotters in contrast to her leniency towards those participating in previous attempts to topple her government.

Defense Secretary Rafael Ileto predicted last week that only about half of the rebels who took part in the August 28 coup would be prosecuted.

Teams Formed To Probe Detained Mutineers
HK071156 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English
7 Sep 87 p 8

[By Roy Sinfuego]

[Text] Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of staff, formed yesterday 32 special teams to investigate 819 officers and men who allegedly participated in the Aug. 28 military revolt.

A total of 35 officers, 731 enlisted men, and 53 members of the Integrated National Police (INP) aboard two Philippine Navy [PN] ships in Manila Bay will be subjected to speedy processing and investigation, Maj. Gen. Eduardo R. Ermita, AFP deputy chief of staff, told Ramos.

Ermita said congestion on board two Navy ships is causing difficulties in the tactical interrogation and investigation of the 819 AFP officers and men.

Ermita added that the normal deployment of the PN vessels is also affected.

He added that 65 percent of the 819 suspects are privates or privates first class.

They were the least involved among the participants in the failed coup attempt, Ermita said.

Ermita proposed that the 819 officers and men be segregated and transferred in the custody of their superiors for processing, retraining, and re-orientation so that they could resume their normal duties.

The transfer of the detainees will be in groups of 50 at the time and every two days, he added.

Laurel on Changes in Perception of Bases
HK091415 Quezon City MALAYA in English
9 Sep 87 pp 1, 3

[By Chit Estella]

[Text] Vice President and Foreign Affairs Secretary Salvador H. Laurel yesterday said there has been a "subtle, but significant" change in Philippine perception of the role of American military bases.

In a briefing he gave the Senate committee on foreign relations, Laurel said for many years, the Philippines had anchored its defense against external threats on the U.S. commitment to come to its assistance.

Now, the presence of U.S. bases are viewed "less as a shield and bulwark against external aggression" than as a stabilizing influence on Southeast Asian regional security and as a source of economic benefits.

Laurel also said there, too, has been a sharpening of Philippine awareness of the bases as an affront to Philippine sovereignty and as a source of nuclear danger and many social ills.

He refused to say if the change in perception meant the government was not inclined to renew the military bases agreement.

He said his personal view is that "no foreign base can be permanent in any host country."

"All bases must go, sooner or later," Laurel said in a press conference after the briefing for the Senate committee. "When they have to go is a matter that will be dictated by the national interest," he said.

Reiterating the position of President Aquino, the vice president said the government is committed to honor the agreement until its expiration in 1991.

But between now and then, the government will still have to negotiate with the U.S. on the terms that will govern the use of the bases until 1991, he said.

Laurel said the bases issue is made more complicated by the question of nuclear weapons.

"The presence of superpower forces inevitably involves at the very least the possibility of the introduction, if not the storage or deployment, of nuclear weapons," he said.

He added, "this was in the recent past a contentious issue between the Philippines and the U.S."

Laurel's statement on nuclear weapons is the closest ever made by a Philippine official to saying that these weapons are present in the bases.

He said he expects the Americans to insist on retaining the freedom to introduce, store and deploy nuclear weapons if its forces are to continue using the bases.

The Vice President said such a position by the U.S. will have to be weighed against a constitutional provision banning nuclear weapons from Philippine territory.

The Department of Foreign Affairs is already preparing for the base negotiations which will start next year, Laurel said.

"Security considerations, economic benefits and the country's general relations with the U.S. have to be balanced against considerations of sovereignty, the potential threat to which the bases give rise and the social ills they spawn," he said.

Laurel added the Department of Foreign Affairs will eventually present the options that can be taken by the government.

Laurel also called for a review of the country's attitude toward relations with the Soviet Union. He noted that there remains an attitude of suspicion toward any venture that would entail the presence of Soviet personnel in the country.

177 Percent Rise in Investments Reported
HK091427 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER
in English 9 Sep 87 p 6

[Text] Total investments made during the first eight months of the year climbed 177.3 percent to P4.46

billion from P1.608 billion in 1986, according to Trade and Industry Secretary Jose S. Concepcion.

Speaking before Congressman Rolando Andaya, head of the committee on appropriations of the House of Representatives, Concepcion said trade and industry are leading the growth of the country's gross national product.

The appropriations committee held hearings last Monday on the proposed P989 million budget for the Department of Trade and Industry for 1988 or P879.6 million if grants of P109.4 million were excluded.

Concepcion told the committee that local investments increased by 214 percent to P2.533 million from P807 million last year.

Foreign investments rose by 140.4 percent to P1.93 billion from P801.1 million in 1986.

In proposing a budget of P989 million for DTI [Department of Trade and Industry], Concepcion said operations of the department have been making a deep impact on the country's economy, contributing about half of the country's GNP.

For the first half of 1987, he said, the output of the industrial sector soared by 8.3 percent against its output last year.

According to the National Economic and Development Authority, this largely pulled up the growth of GNP in the first half to 5.1 percent, Concepcion said.

Industrial output declined by 7.4 percent last year from 1985.

He said the trade and industry sector performed creditably despite operational constraints such as those involving peace and order, industrial peace, lack of infrastructure, high cost of power and limited access to credit for many entrepreneurs.

Concepcion said that despite its deep impact on the economy, the DTI has proposed appropriations that comprise only 0.6 percent of the national budget.

Its counterparts in Japan and Indonesia accounted for 1.12 percent and 1.27 percent of their national budgets.

DTI accounts for only 2.8 percent of the country's national budget for economic services as against 38 percent for agriculture, agrarian reform and natural resources.

Concepcion added that water resource development and flood control projects share five percent; communications, roads and other transportation, 32 percent; and other economic services, 22.2 percent of the budget for economic services for 1988.

Thailand

Sitthi Briefs Visiting U.S. Congressman
BK090838 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] A team of U.S. congressmen has pledged to oppose moves to pressure the U.S. Government to impose trade

curbs on Thailand. The U.S. team, led by Congressman Frederick Bourcher, met with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila early this week to discuss trade, refugee, and narcotic issues.

During the talks, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi was told that the U.S. congressmen would try to minimize the effects the U.S. trade bills will have on Thailand. Mr Bourcher reaffirmed that he would do everything possible to urge Washington to increase Thailand's textile export quotas. He said good relations between Thailand and the United States should be maintained, especially in view of Thailand's efforts against narcotics, and the burden the country has to shoulder on a large refugee population. Mr Bourcher was told that Thailand wants to see the United States increase the intake of Indochinese refugees from Thailand each year. This is because the over 100,000 Indochinese in Thai camps are waiting resettlement in third countries.

The U.S. team left Thailand on Monday after a 5-day visit.

Supreme Command Reports on Border Situation
BK091255 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] According to the Supreme Command Information Office, during the past week Vietnamese soldiers drafted Cambodians from many areas to repair roads and construct obstacles under "Operation K-5" in areas opposite Kap Choeng District of Surin Province and Ban Krat District of Buriram Province. Vietnamese soldiers and weapons were moved into Choam Khsan District, Preah Vihear Province. Effective operations of CGDK forces in Zone 68 and Highway 69 in Thmar Puok District in Battambang Province and in Banteay Ampil District in Oddar-meanchey Province forced Vietnamese troops to implement suppression and blocking operations in those areas. Heavy Vietnamese shells fell in Chong Bok, Nam Yun District in Ubon Ratchathani Province, Ban Krat District in Buriram Province, and Borai and Khlong Yai Districts in Trat Province, but there were no Thai casualties.

Daily Criticizes Diplomatic Policy on SRV
BK090949 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 8 Sep 87 p 3

[Article by "Chiang Khwang": "Harsh Diplomacy"]

[Text] I had an uneasy feeling when I heard a report that the Foreign Ministry had interfered in the plan of some MP's to visit the SRV.

This is because one definition of diplomacy is to achieve a smooth contact to reduce tension arising from preservation of national interest vis-a-vis another country. Diplomacy can be undertaken by the private sector as well as the government.

It is not right to monopolize patriotism and to oppose or obstruct any role others might want to play.

People should have the right to express their views concerning the policy of trailing after the United States and accords with other ASEAN countries.

And obstacles should not be imposed if others want to try to make exploratory talks with Vietnam because there is more than one road to peace.

There is nothing wrong if one thinks he wants to proceed along a smooth road to avoid a rugged road because we are not under the autocratic system.

We are in a democratic system, not a dictatorial system which denies any freedom of choice.

It is common knowledge how much bigger the Vietnamese Army is than ours and how modern it is compared with the armies of many Asian countries.

Do we want to isolate Vietnam so that it will have to bow to Thailand while the Soviet Union is supporting it to the hilt and while the United States has been imposing incessant demands upon us, such as in the case of copyright and restrictions on Thailand's export quotas.

The other ASEAN countries have not been that honest with us either. Singapore has been conducting direct trade with Vietnam in total disregard for whether the goods are strategic, and Indonesia has a countertrade agreement with Vietnam also. The Japanese private sector is engaged in trade with Vietnam. They are not as dumb as another country in which the government forces the private sector to follow its policies out of fear that other ASEAN countries might voice the criticism that our government and private sector actions are not harmonious.

Why do we not follow the U.S. example, while the State Department refrained from contacts with Iran, the CIA sold it weapons in exchange for hostages and used the profits to fund anti-communist efforts in Central America? How many times has the foreign press accused Thailand of supporting piracy and Thai protests to the contrary would be countered by statements to the effect that the foreign government does not interfere with the freedom of the press in its country? How do we know that the government didn't feed its press the information in order to criticize us?

If the government feels it necessary to implement a harsh policy toward Vietnam because we want to conduct an aggressive diplomacy to justify a continued high defense budget, or for whatever reason, are we going to block all attempts by others to establish contact with Vietnam? Even the superpowers do not conduct this type of diplomacy. One superpower is even holding talks about the remains of its soldiers killed during the Vietnam war some 10 years ago because it wants to keep contact in one form or another; it does not turn its back completely like Thai diplomacy.

We have accustomed ourselves to the practice of centralized power. It is fine if the policy is sound but not so good if it is wrong.

In clever diplomacy, you send your wife if you do not talk with someone. In this way you gain information from different sources to help in the proper analysis of things.

As for Thailand, it appears that it not only rejects dialogue but also asks other ASEAN countries to convey its criticism.

The Thai foreign minister has never visited Vietnam but has asked his Indonesian and Malaysian counterparts to speak for him. If you use others to speak for you, you can only learn a little about what the other side wants. The people who spoke on your behalf also took the opportunity to negotiate trade for themselves.

We are left playing catch up again. Next year foreign troops will violate our border again and we will be able to justify buying more weapons.

Down with the type of diplomacy which explores contacts in order to reduce tension. Long live realistic diplomacy.

Security Command To Reduce Manpower
*BK060939 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
 0000 GMT 6 Sep 87*

[From the "News in Perspective" feature]

[Text]The Internal Security Operation Command, ISOC, will cut its existing 1,000-strong staff in Bangkok by more than 50 percent in the upcoming annual reshuffle in October. Only about 400 officials will be maintained at the anticommunist headquarters as part of the restructuring scheme while the rest will be sent back to their original agencies.

The ISOC has reduced its staff by 20 to 30 percent annually during the past 3 years following the government's major success in its politically-led drive against communists, which resulted in mass reductions of insurgents.

At its peak, the ISOC maintained nearly 10,000 staff members at its headquarters in Bangkok and thousands of others in the provinces by either directly or indirectly recruitin official from other government agencies.

The cut will be the biggest slash of personnel at the ISOC because more than 50 percent of the existing staff will be sent back to their original organizations. The remaining staff, including policemen, soldiers, and civil servants, will concentrate more on development projects, such as the current campaign to make the northeast green.

The administrative framework for the remaining 400 staffers will be re-adjusted so that they will become the brains in carrying out the work. Some policy makers voiced opposition to the dissolution of the ISOC, reasoning that it could be difficult to re-establish a government body with a similar nature should there be a future need for a government arm to deal specially with anti-communist work.

The future size of the ISOC will depend on communist activities in the country, and its staff would be increased if the communists step up their armed struggle.

High Military Posts To Be Left Vacant
BK070159 Bangkok THE NATION in English
7 Sep 87 p 2

[Text] Commanders of the three armed forces have agreed to leave vacant 27 posts in the Supreme Command, including those of the supreme commander and the three deputies, to save budget, informed sources said yesterday.

Navy Commander-in-chief Adm Thada Ditbanchong confirmed yesterday that no successors to the three deputy supreme commanders will be appointed in this year's annual reshuffle.

"The chiefs of the three armed forces are complying with the policy of our superiors," he said, referring to Premier Prem Tinsulanon and Defence Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat.

The policy was initially opposed by several senior military officials. The most vocal critic of the policy was Supreme Commander Adm Supha Kotchasevi who argued that it would block the chance of promotion for military officers.

Supha, who is due to retire at the end of this month, apparently softened his stand after he had met with Premier Prem and Phaniang to discuss the issue last week.

Any doubts that Supha and Prem were still locked in a dispute over the policy to restructure the Supreme Command were removed yesterday in a gathering of the military top brass at Phlu Ta Luang golf course at Sattahip in Chonburi.

Prem led Supha and commanders of the three armed forces as well as other senior military and government officials in a friendly golf match.

Speaking to reporters after the match, Adm Thada said the posts of three deputy supreme commanders will be left vacant.

He said the lists of the annual reshuffle of the three armed forces will be sent to the supreme commander today.

Meanwhile, an informed source said Army Commander-in-chief Gen Chawalit Yongchayut is expected to be named acting supreme commander after Adm Supha retires.

The source said under the new structure, a total of 27 posts in the supreme command will be left vacant.

The source also said that Army Chief-of-staff Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun is expected to succeed Gen Phisit Hemmabut as deputy army commander-in-chief in the army reshuffle.

Deputy Chief-of-staff Lt Gen Suchinda Khraprayun is a strong candidate for Wanchai's post while Assistant Army Commanders-in-chief Gen Phichit Kunlawanit

and Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong are expected to stay in the same posts.

The source said Navy Chief-of-staff Adm Komut Kamonnawin is expected to succeed Adm Thada as the navy chief while Air Force Chief-of-staff ACM Kaset Rotchananin will succeed ACM Praphan Thupatemi as the air force chief.

The source said the reshuffle lists are expected to be submitted to the Cabinet later this month for acknowledgement.

The source added that the Army, Navy and Air Force will also leave 8, 7, and 7 posts vacant respectively.

Assembly Press Bill Discussion Summarized
BK081201 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai
1100 GMT 7 Sep 87

[{"Phua Phaendin Thai" feature}]

[Text] The "Phua Phaendin Thai" feature will today present facts regarding the reported disagreement within the joint panel for consideration of the press bill.

The press bill, approved by the House of Representatives, has been forwarded to the Senate for deliberation. However, the Senate wants to make some amendments, which requires the appointment of a joint panel of 21 senators and 21 representatives. The House side of the panel includes seven members of the press under the quotas of various political parties.

The joint panel for consideration of the press bill has met 10 times. The senators and members of the press on the panel have their reasons for preserving the interests of their respective sides. For the senators, their interests are the people at large, sanctity of the law, and national security. But the members of the press aim only to protect the interest of people in their profession. The debate on the press bill has stalled and the press has headlined articles in the papers in such a way as to mislead people and create a damaging image of the senators by making the accusation that the senators were unfair and oppressive toward the press.

But this is not true. From the record of the meetings of the panel, informed rational and fair people will not be deceived by the press. For example, the house version of Article 34 of the press bill on appealing the order of the press officer says: An editor reprimanded by the order can appeal to the Press Council and the Press Council has the power to cancel, retain, or amend the order of the police director general or the governor who act as the press officer. If the press officer disagrees with the order of the Press Council he can take the matter to court. Regarding this article, the senate members of the panel sought to amend the article to read: An editor reprimanded by order of the press officer can appeal to court, which we accept as the institution for justice, instead of appealing to the Press Council, which is merely a private

institution representing people in the press sector. It would be rather strange for representatives of the press to have the authority to cancel, retain, or amend the order of the police director general, who is a government official, because it would give people in a certain profession an authority higher than that of the state authority. Listeners can imagine how confused our society would become if the bill becomes law.

The same applies to national security. The senate members of the panel sought to add the following to Articles 10, 21, and 27 after the clause "peace and order or for the people's good morals in the interest of national safety and security" as well as to make it agree with Article 9 which already has the following clause: The police director general or acting police director general has the authority to issue a written order to the specific people concerned or to issue a general order through publication in the *Royal Gazette* prohibiting placement of orders or import into the kingdom of any published material specified in the order if such published material is considered endangering peace and order, people's good morals, or national security. But in Article 10, only the following clause will be included: In case it appears that the advertisement or preparations for advertisement of any published material is regarded by the press officer as possibly endangering peace and order or the good morals of the people, he can issue a written order to the specific people concerned, or issue an order in the *Royal Gazette* or in the daily papers prohibiting sale or distribution of such material, or he can order confiscation of the published material and its printing blocks.

Article 21 says: If the advertisement of published material endangers peace and order or people's good morals, the press officer can take the following measures: [sentence as heard]

While Article 27 says: As the press officer receives proper request per Article 25, he is to approve the request within 30 days after receipt of the request, unless he feels that approval could affect peace and order or people's good morals.

The House of Representatives side of the joint panel, which includes press representatives, opposed the inclusion of the endangering national security clause sought by Senate members. The press representatives on the panel sought definition of national security and were given a detailed explanation by the senate members. But the explanation did not satisfy the press representatives. The senators then invited the National Security Council secretary general, who is in charge of national security, to further explain the issue. Still, the explanation failed to satisfy the press representatives.

On this issue, some people have made this observation: the press representatives understood the definition of national security well enough, taking into consideration their intelligence and mental capability, but probably pretended not to understand simply to harass the senate members of the panel.

Regarding the fear of the press that the government or government officials could apply the term national security to justify mistreating the press at will, such a fear is groundless because today it is not that simple for a government official to file a charge that this or that member of the press is a threat to national security. Such an accusation must be supported by substantial evidence and, most important, we still have the court of law to rely on to seek justice for the accused.

What has been discussed here is merely a part of the disagreement between Senate members and members on the House of Representatives side which include press representatives. The issue is still deadlocked today because on 20 August, when it had been agreed that outstanding points in each article in succession would be voted on, six press representatives walked out of the meeting because they felt that unity within the house side of the joint panel was not as good as that in the Senate side. But accusations appeared in papers that the Senate members of the panel made contemptuous remarks, which is untrue. For this reason, on 1 September, 18 senators on the panel submitted letters resigning from the panel, reasoning that because of the disagreement the joint panel should be reorganized to allow consideration of the bill to continue.

Listeners, we regard the incident as normal in the democratic system. Rational arguments over a point in parliament are acceptable, but use of strong emotion to win a point and use of unsuitable language toward the other side strongly reflects the background, intelligence, and mental ability of the users. So is the use of newspapers to rudely attack the other side by likening it to animals. All of this makes the image of the press in the eyes of the people to appear not so well developed. This is because armed with pens and freedom which the government grants amply to the press in the current situation, it would be better for the press to perform as neutral medium and gain as much confidence as possible from the people.

Vietnam

Talks Held With U.S. on Amerasian Children BK101024 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Two expert groups of Vietnam and the United States met in Hanoi on Tuesday [8 September] to continue the settlement of the American children in Vietnam. [sentence as heard] This is the second bilateral meeting between Vietnam and the United States on this issue.

The Vietnamese side said that the American children in Vietnam is one of the consequences left by the U.S. war in Vietnam and is a humanitarian issue which must be solved quickly. The U.S. side admitted that this is the responsibility of the United States and agreed to simplify the procedures of their reception of American children and their relatives.

The two sides agreed to strengthen cooperation to effectively carry out commitments reached between Vietnam and the United States during the recent visit to Vietnam by General John Vessey, special envoy of the U.S. President.

Pham Hung Receives UN High Commissioner
OW091612 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 9 — Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Hung received here today United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Jean Pierre Hocke now on a four-day visit to Vietnam as guest of the Foreign Ministry.

Earlier in his tour, which started Sept. 7, Jean Pierre Hocke had met Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach with whom he discussed matters of mutual concern. He also had discussions with First Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem and the minister and vice minister for labour, social affairs and disabled soldiers Nguyen Ky Cam and Hoang The Thien.

CPV Secretariat Notice on Rubber Department
BK081149 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese
18 Aug 87 pp 1, 4

[“Excerpts” of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat’s 4 July 1987 notice on the “situation in the General Rubber Department”]

[Text] After hearing the reports by the State Inspection Commission and the CPV Central Committee Organization Department on the results of their investigation into some affairs and the situation of the General Rubber Department, and after hearing the reports by and the views of the comrade leaders of the General Department (both incumbent and retired), the party Central Committee Secretariat has reached the following conclusions: Strong Points, Achievements, and Shortcomings of the General Rubber Department [subhead]

In the past, with its material and technical bases not yet strengthened to match its tasks, with insufficient and inefficient cadres, and with many of its specific targets and tasks not yet clearly defined and stabilized, the General Rubber Department, thanks to the assistance of the sectors concerned and various localities, and thanks to its own high resolve and dynamic activities, has recorded major achievements in many fields:

— It formulated plans for various rubber areas and grew 97,000 hectares of rubber in the 5-year period 1981-85, increasing by more than five times the area of rubber planted under the 1976-80 plan, and bringing the total rubber area up to 190,000 hectares. It improved rubber planting techniques. In particular, it fulfilled the task of planting 50,000 hectares of rubber in cooperation with the Soviet Union and 10,000 hectares in cooperation with Bulgaria, thereby opening up new prospects for further cooperation in this field with the two friendly countries in the future.

— It made many efforts in collecting and processing latex in conditions wherein old rubber trees accounted for a fairly high percentage of the total rubber area.

— It mustered, developed, and trained a large contingent of cadres and workers, a large number of whom have matured and acquired fairly high-level skills and better knowledge. Most of its cadres and workers are active, endowed with revolutionary zeal, and devoted and attached to the rubber industry.

— It developed good relations with various localities. Along with receiving laborers from other places, in the past few years the General Rubber Department and numerous corporations and state farms have paid attention to employing local laborers, thereby making important contributions to the settlement of nomads by recruiting them to work in state enterprises or signing economic contracts with them for the cultivation of rubber and other industrial plants.

Along with these efforts and strides, the General Rubber Department has committed numerous shortcomings and mistakes, most seriously in the domains of economic management and internal unity.

1. For many years the general department has occupied itself solely with increasing the rubber area without correctly applying intensive cultivation and rubber development techniques, and without making adequate investments, closely guiding intensive rubber cultivation, and tending to the rubber trees already planted. This has prolonged the period devoted to capital construction in some areas; as a result, many rubber trees wilted and had to be replaced. Moreover, the General Department has failed to collect latex from all rubber trees annually and has often failed to correctly apply latex collecting techniques, causing considerable expense and waste and damaging rubber plantations. Good models of rubber planting and exploitation have not been reviewed and widely multiplied.

2. Supply and financial management has been lax, leading to losses of and damage to state property, corrupting a number of cadres and, at the same time, adversely affecting the implementation of the rubber sector’s main tasks.

— Latex collection has fallen short of the target and large quantities of it has been stolen. More serious still, latex has been used for the wrong purposes and not in accordance with the established principles. For example, hundreds of tonnes of latex have been used to barter for minitrucks at unreasonable prices at a time when the amount of latex set aside for export was still negligible, the quantity supplied to local producers was insufficient, and the latex supply plan remained unfulfilled.

— In its exchanges of supplies and equipment with other localities and organs to obtain grain and consumer goods for its workers, the general department has been lax in its managerial and supervisory duties, allowing some cadres

to make illegal sales and exchanges. This has caused losses of state property and bred serious corruption and embezzlement in the Food Supply Corporation and a number of other corporations and units of the General Department.

— The General Department has had no clearly defined policies to guide spending. Many expenses of its office and its medical service sections have been at variance with state financial principles and policies.

— The General Department has been lax in managing private contractors used in some units to do some work at the outset when the General Department lacked the means to do it itself. This laxity has allowed private contractors to misappropriate state funds, supplies, and property.

3. Generally speaking, the General Department's organizational and cadre work has been deficient and lax in many respects; the principles of the collective and democracy have been violated.

— The General Department's operational apparatus is too cumbersome. Many of its links and components are redundant and utterly inefficient. The assignment of a number of cadres has been irrational.

— There have been many cases of the recruitment and assignment of cadres being carried out without consideration for work requirements and established principles and without discussion by the general department's leaders or the comments of party committee and trade union officials. Consequently, many shortcomings have been committed. As a result of improper cadre selection, management, and assignment, there have been a considerable number of cases involving violations of the law by rubber industry cadres.

— There have been many cases involving pay raises or promotions for cadres being effected without proper consideration or as a matter of personal decision. There has also been a failure to take strict action against violations and to observe the principles governing work assignment and promotions.

Concerning a number of cadres who have already been subject to disciplinary action, after reviewing the investigation results and clarifications submitted by various legal organs, the Secretariat has reached the following conclusions: — Regarding Nguyen Ho, former director of the Chu Pa Corporation, who has violated the law and is now in detention pending trial: Nguyen Ho transgressed the law while working at the I-a-nhin state farm under the management of Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province. The General Rubber Department made a mistake because after taking over the I-a-nhin state farm and the Chu Pa Corporation, instead of first trying to get to know the body of cadres well, it was too quick to appoint Nguyen Ho director of the corporation and to give him a pay raise. — Regarding Nguyen Chi Duc, former acting director of the Tan Bien Corporation, who is now in

detention pending trial: Nguyen Chi Duc has misappropriated socialist property and is responsible for the case involving very serious damage to the rubber nurseries at Dac Min and Tan Bien. The General Rubber Department made a mistake in appointing him director and acting director.

— Regarding Ngo Van Dinh, who has been involved in a serious negative case at the Food Supply Corporation: Whether Ngo Van Dinh has a mental problem or not is a question to be answered by a specialized committee but it was a mistake to send him to the Bien Hoa Mental Hospital.

4. Protracted and serious disunity within the General Rubber Department's leadership structure, mainly between the comrade top leaders and specifically between Comrades Le Sac Nghi and Do Van Nguyen, has not only been an obstacle to the implementation of the political tasks but also created disorder in the area of organization and adversely affected the morale, feelings, and faith of cadres and workers.

5. Now, when there are still many difficulties in the general economic situation and there has been a rapid increase in the number of rubber industry workers and their dependents, there is no way for workers to avoid experiencing difficulties in their livelihood. Yet, the General Rubber Department has displayed a shortcoming by failing to show due concern from the outset for proper production organization so as to use locally available means to meet the daily requirements of workers and civil servants. Things That Must Be Done [subhead]

The Secretariat clearly sets forth the following tasks to be carried out immediately:

1. It is necessary to keep everybody fully informed of the above-mentioned decisions of the party Central Committee Secretariat and to create great unity within the General Rubber Department and between all cadres, party members, and workers so as to boost their morale, consolidate their organization, and further increase production and work, thus ensuring satisfactory implementation of the 1987 state plan and making good preparations for the implementation of subsequent state plans. It is necessary to apply intensive cultivation techniques and to fight against the practice of massive cultivation to make sure that every rubber tree produces good yield.

2. Along with boosting production, it is also necessary to pay due concern to the living conditions of workers and to satisfactorily organize production so that all corporations, state farms, production units, and dependents of workers can meet part of their daily requirements themselves. At the same, it is necessary to reserve an appropriate part of state investments for the improvement of workers' living conditions.

3. It is necessary to drastically and simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, with emphasis on the scientific-technological revolution, and to effectively struggle against negative phenomena.

Regarding the violations detected in the rubber sector and the General Rubber Department, it is necessary for all organs concerned to take action in accordance with their capacities. All cases must be settled as quickly as possible. If more time is needed for further clarifications, attention must be given to setting timeframes and assigning personnel to actively deal with the cases involved. Let the former comrade leaders of the General Rubber Department, first of all, Comrades Do Van Nguyen and Le Sac Nghi, conduct thorough criticism and self-criticism to be fully aware of their shortcomings and actively improve themselves. The criticism and self-criticism involving Comrades Do Van Nguyen and Le Sac Nghi must be carried out in strict accordance with the party's principles.

4. It is necessary for the new comrade leaders of the General Rubber Department to reorganize the latter's structure to make it tight and simple in accordance with the resolution of the sixth party congress and to clearly define the duties and functions of the various corporations and state farms and henceforth effect a rational reorganization to ensure effective production and business operations. At the same time, it is necessary to build more material and technical bases, develop the capabilities of existing cadres, consolidate the contingent of workers, and train more cadres to ensure successful implementation of all production tasks. Efforts to ensure the fulfillment of production tasks and economic efficiency must be used as the yardstick for action.

5. All departments of the party and responsible state organs should guide, assist, and coordinate with the General Rubber Department in solving the remaining problems.

6. Press reports on the shortcomings of the rubber sector are largely correct but they still contain some inaccuracy since they have not yet correctly analyzed the true nature of the cases involved. The papers concerned should draw experience from this fact and should make necessary clarifications.

Paper Views Implementation of State Plan
BK050955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 3 Sep 87

[*Nhan Dan* 4 September editorial: "Concentrate Maximum Efforts on Achieving the Main Targets of the State Plan"]

[Text] Eight months have elapsed since we began implementing the 1987 state plan and since our direct implementation of the resolution of the Sixth CPV Congress on restructuring the economy, altering the direction of the structure of investments in capital construction, and renovating the economic management mechanism. Furthermore, 4 months have elapsed since the implementation of the resolution of the CPV Central Committee's Second Plenum on pressing issues in distribution and circulation.

During these 8 months, our people nationwide have struggled persistently, overcoming numerous difficulties

and privations, and scoring many new achievements. An increasing number of models have demonstrated their dynamic and creative work methods and their great economic success. Nevertheless, numerous difficulties have arisen and there is a possibility that many key targets in the 1987 state plan will not be met.

There are objective reasons for this situation, such as unusual weather conditions and the typhoons and floods which have resulted in a shortfall of targeted grain production by over 1 million metric tons, thus affecting many activities in the economic sector. A case in point is the shortage of supplies, raw materials, and energy which will continue for a long while before being overcome. There are also subjective reasons arising from the slow renovation of the bureaucratic and subsidy-based economic management mechanism.

Faced with this situation, one used to opt for the easiest way to deal with it, that is, to lower various planned norms and targets. There was then a chance that by the end of the year many norms would be fulfilled or even overfulfilled and that many establishments would be awarded for fulfillment of their production plans. The basic difficulties facing the economy would remain unresolved, however, and the people's life would continue without improvement. Obviously, this sort of formalistic work method — which cannot bring about realistic results — is what we must strive to overcome in planning.

An important task now is to concentrate our greatest efforts on achieving the main targets of the state plan and on turning out essential products as outlined in the three major economic programs for grain and foodstuffs, for consumer goods, and for export goods. We must do our utmost in striving to overcome each particular difficulty confronting the implementation of each planned target with a determination to attain maximum production results. This is an extremely important material condition for resolving the issues of prices, wages, and money.

In agriculture, we must strive to ensure the 10th-month rice acreage and concentrate fertilizer and insecticide to meet demands for increased output, preventing and combating natural calamities, protecting production, and making the 10th-month crop a success.

We must strive to cultivate the 10th-month crop satisfactorily while making active preparations for planting the 1987-88 winter-spring crop with the use of new and drastic measures.

More importantly, along with providing material means for production, we must continue to renovate policies toward agriculture and the rural areas, trying to truly demonstrate the concept of putting agriculture at the forefront and doing away with such trends as forcing the supply of goods and arbitrarily imposing a price in the purchase of grain and other farm produce, thus showing no real concern for the peasants' lives.

In industry and in small industry and handicraft, the biggest difficulty continues to be shortages of supplies and raw materials, which is why many establishments

have not been able to make full use of their capacities. With sufficient supplies and raw materials, the daily and monthly production output would surely rise again.

Therefore, every sector and every locality must work directly with each establishment, especially those which turn out important products that have a great effect on the economy, and find measures to overcome difficulties in supplies and raw materials. There are many experiences we can benefit from such as joint business ventures between a production establishment and a locality that has raw materials, seeking short-term and high-interest loans to exploit to the fullest all locally available raw material potentials, mobilizing all locally available sources of capital in order to obtain enough cash to buy raw materials while applying an acceptable wage scale, or seeking loans from abroad through various foreign trade banks to buy raw materials.

In other words, we must apply in a most flexible manner all forms of generating capital in conjunction with efforts to resolve privileges satisfactorily in order to obtain more raw materials to ensure production during the months remaining until the end of the year.

To achieve this aim, it is necessary to ensure very close cooperation between various planning, supply, foreign

trade, and banking organs with relevant ministries having to do with production in order to resolve all problems facing each establishment and each product during the fourth quarter as well as during each remaining month of the year.

In verifying the fulfillment of the plan and setting standards for commendation and awards, we must closely analyze each case to determine objective and subjective reasons in encouraging those cases where particular effort is shown during the final months of the year.

If, after applying drastic and effective measures, production output during the final months of the year increases substantially as compared with preceding months, commendations and awards will be increased accordingly.

The task of providing guidance for the implementation of the state plan in the final months of the year is now very urgent. It requires various sectors and localities to renovate their work attitude in a more profound and urgent manner if they are to apply effectively measures to renovate their working mechanism and policies so as to create conditions for production establishments to perform their duties.

The resolution of the CPV Central Committee's third plenum opens new prospects for further implementing the above tasks.

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DATE FILMED

10 Sept. 1987

